

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 08-127138

(43)Date of publication of application : 21.05.1996

(51)Int.Cl.

B41J 2/21
B41J 2/01
B41J 2/05
B41J 2/13

Copyright (C) 1998-2003 Japan Patent Office

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision 2001-03585
of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's 08.03.2001
decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

(21)Application number : 08-267299 (71)Applicant : CANON INC
(22)Date of filing : 31.10.1994 (72)Inventor : FUJITA MIYUKI

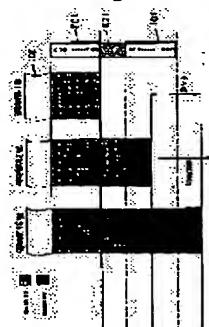
INK JET RECORDING APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To realize an image of high-image quality by a low density recording head by scanning a recording head wherein (m) sets of nozzle rows of the same pitch (d) are separated by $(n-1/m)d$ in a paper feed direction in directions crossing each other at a right angle to perform paper feed of predetermined quantity and

setting (m) and (n) to specific integers.

CONSTITUTION: A head consists of two nozzle groups 101, 102 and 64 nozzles arranged in one row at the pitch interval corresponding to 360dpi in each of the nozzle groups so as to be separated by $(32-1/2)d$ in a paper feed direction and the space between the nozzle groups become a non-printing region 103 being a shading part. In the first scanning recording, only 50% of all of pixels and all of data is recorded on recording paper 201 by the nozzle group 101 consisting of 64 nozzles and the printing paper is fed by $d \times 64$ in the direction shown by an arrow. In the second recording scanning, in the printing region where the printing paper is fed by $d \times 64$, an unprinted line is adapted to the respective nozzles of the nozzle group 101 and after the second recording scanning, the printing paper is again fed by $d \times 64$ and, this time, all of the nozzles of the nozzle groups 101, 102 are used to apply printing to respective printing regions.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination] 28.12.1998

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection] 06.02.2001

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number] 3422019

[Date of registration] 23.05.2003

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The recording head to which it has the nozzle train from which two or more nozzles arranged in the same pitch d in the direction of paper feed m sets, and only $-(n-1/m)d$ has faded and arranged m sets of these nozzle trains in the direction of paper feed to **. The ink jet recording device characterized by having had a scan means to scan this recording head repeatedly in said direction of paper feed, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly, and a paper feed means to have repeated the paper feed of the specified quantity of the integral multiple of d , and to perform it, having made said m into two or more integers, and making said n into one or more integers.

[Claim 2] It has the nozzle train from which two or more nozzles were arranged in the same pitch d in the direction of paper feed m sets. The recording head which arranged two or more nozzle units to which only $-(n-1/m)d$ has detached and arranged m sets of these nozzle trains in said direction of paper feed to ** in said direction of paper feed, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly. The ink jet recording device characterized by having had a scan means to scan this recording head repeatedly in said direction of paper feed, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly, and a paper feed means to have repeated the paper feed of the specified quantity of the integral multiple of d , and to perform it, having made said m into two or more integers, and a paper feed means to have repeated the paper feed of the specified quantity of the integral multiple of d , and to perform it, having made said m into two or more integers, and making said n into one or more integers.

[Claim 3] The ink jet recording device according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having the head driving means which drives a recording head so that the same pixel train of the direction of paper feed and the direction which intersects perpendicularly may be formed with two or more nozzles.

[Claim 4] A recording head is an ink jet recording device according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by having a heat energy generating means to make the change of state by heat occur in ink, and to make it breathe out ink from a nozzle based on this change of state.

Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPQ and NCLPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2. *** shows the word which can not be translated.

3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001] [Industrial Application] This invention relates to the ink jet recording device for recording high resolution.

[0002] [Description of the Prior Art] Information management systems, such as a reproducing unit, and a word processor, a computer, and the thing which performs digital image recording by the ink jet method as a kind of the image formation (record) equipment of those devices further with the spread of communication equipment have spread quickly. In such a recording device, what accumulated two or more nozzles (ink delivery) and liquid routes is used as a recording head (henceforth a multi-head) which comes to carry out the accumulation array of two or more record components for the improvement in a recording rate. There are a thing which carried out two or more classification-by-color possession of said multi-head, and was made to carry out a parallel arrangement in the direction of a writing scan of a head as correspondence to a color picture, and a thing which possesses the nozzle group of two or more colors in one multi-head. [0003] Drawing 36 is a block diagram at the time of making the parallel arrangement of a multi-head and the ink tank carry out in the direction of a writing scan. The head block diagram which looked at the multi-head of drawing 36 from the printing side is drawing 37 (conventional example 1). It could be unified in the same head and 4 sets of nozzle groups may be disengagable. Since the nozzle group of each color has set and arranged a fixed distance whichever it makes it, it is easy to take the configuration which exchanges an ink tank for each color independence. What is necessary is for what is necessary to be to exchange only the cartridge (a head and ink tank) of the exhausted color, and to exchange only the exhausted ink tank of a color with the configuration with which the head and the tank were united for every color, when an ink tank is disengagable from a head.

[0004] However, since the field printable [with one writing scan] with the multi-head of this configuration is the same as that also of each color, the bond section for every writing scan exists in all color same parts, and there is a problem that a bond stripe is emphasized. Moreover, by the case where a color is piled up in order of black, cyanogen, a Magenta, and Yellow, and the case of being reverse, since tints differ, both-way record is difficult, and in order to realize, the special printing approach is needed.

[0005] As an approach of solving said bond stripe, the configuration the nozzle group of four colors carries out [the configuration] a parallel arrangement while only predetermined distance shifts in the direction of paper feed at **, respectively is already proposed like drawing 38 (conventional example 2). According to this, since the bond section of each color appears in a location which is different on space, respectively, a bond stripe is not conspicuous. However, since the printing areas of each color overlap in the direction of paper feed little by little, they need the same consideration as the configuration of drawing 37 to perform both-directions printing. The nozzle group of 4 classification by color arranges drawing 39 together with one train in the direction of paper feed in the same multi-head (conventional example 3). In this

configuration, fields printable by one writing scan differ in each color, and it does not depend in the printing direction of a head, but the color always piles up in fixed sequence on space. Therefore, both-way printing can be realized comparatively easily. Moreover, if the bond section for every color is shifted to ** by adjusting distance d of the nozzle groups of each color, it cannot be conspicuous and a bond stripe can also be carried out.

[0007] However, since the ink passage to a delivery is very close in each color, it is difficult to exchange an ink tank for every color like the configuration of drawing 36. Therefore, it is general to consider as the tank configuration of all color one apparatus, and when ink is exhausted also by any 1 color in this case, there is un-arranging [that an ink tank must be exchanged for all color coincidence]. If large d is taken, it can also be made each tank according to color, but if it is going to have the number of nozzles required in order to obtain sufficient printing speed, the multi-head of 4 classification by color will become long, and equipment will also be enlarged.

[0008] As mentioned above, the above head configurations have been proposed and realized as correspondence to colorization of a recording device.

[0009] By the way, especially in recent years, the demand to multiple-value-izing or high-resolution-izing is becoming high as an end of high-definition-izing of an image at the correspondence and coincidence to colorization.

[0010] In multiple-value-izing, the approach of reaching the same pixel in the ink of two or more steps of concentration or the volume, though it is the same color is proposed. In this case, it is actually difficult to make the ink of concentration which is different from the same nozzle, or an amount breathe out, two or more sorts of ink has the simple approach of making it breathe out from two or more nozzle groups, and it tends to implementation-ize it. In the case of a color, like drawing 40, the head of each color consists of two or more nozzle groups, and each nozzle group carries out the regurgitation of ink of different concentration or the volume (conventional example 4). In order that each nozzle group may realize the target regurgitation, its distance is kept from **, and it may be arranged, or the magnitude and the internal configuration of a delivery may differ from each other somewhat.

[0011] To the demand of high resolution, a difficult situation creates the thing of a consistency equal to the pixel consistency demanded from the limitation on manufacture of the accumulation consistency of a multi-head. Then, even if it does not create a multi-head to high density, the idea of the head configuration for obtaining a high resolution image or the printing approach is already proposed partly.

[0012] According to 1979 "Xerox Disclosure Journal" March/April Volume 4 and Number 2, when nozzle spacing of the head of 120dpi (dots per inch) is set to λ , paper feed of λ (2+1/2) is performed, and the image of 240dpi is completed by printing to the same field by two writing scans before and behind this paper feed (conventional example 5). Moreover, it is devised so that the effect of the image on a non-regurgitation nozzle may also be especially suppressed in this reference by carrying out without [lambda] setting a feed per revolution to $1/2\lambda$ (2+1/2).

[0013] Moreover, in JP3-45350A, Iwazawa is indicating that it is the feed per revolution with which a paper feed means corresponds by m times (however, in three or more odd number) the record Rhine pitch using two or more regurgitation nozzles arranged corresponding to a pitch twice the pitch of a print line (conventional example 5). The both-way print which used color ink especially here is raised to an example, and it aims at preventing quality degradation by the variation in the ink discharge quantity seen between preventing the color tone nonuniformity resulting from color ink devoting itself in an outward trip and a return trip, and order being reversed, and a nozzle.

[0014] By the approach of the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5, although image resolution is raised by controlling the amount of paper feeds by the unit of the one half of a nozzle pitch, it is necessary to make two kinds of different amounts of paper feeds (paper feed for changing the paper feed and the record section for high resolution) control by turns in both cases, and will become complicated compared with the usual paper feed which repeats the same amount. Moreover, to the same image field, since every two writing scans and paper feeds are required, compared with the case where it prints by one writing scan, printing time amount will

take too many only twice mostly.

[0015] Furthermore, as an approach of forming an image twice the resolution of a nozzle pitch, it has the nozzle train of two trains in one head, and the thing of a configuration of that only the half-pitch has shifted in the direction of paper feed also has these (conventional example 6). In this case, to the same image field, since the image of desired resolution can be completed only by one writing scan, through PUDDO (the amount of records per unit time amount) does not fall, either. Moreover, since the amount of paper feeds is good only by repeating the amount of immobilization, it is also control in the conventional state. However, there is a difficulty that head width of face cannot but be larger than usual and the part writing scan width of face and recording device itself also cannot but become large. Moreover, image concentration will also become low while a blot of ink is somewhat inferior compared with the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5, since it does not print by two writing scans but all the ink drops of desired resolution are driven in by one writing scan, drying ink like the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5 by this approach.

]

[Item(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When it was made under such circumstances and forms the image of high density using the recording head of a low consistency, this invention solves problems, such as a complicated vertical format unit like the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5, and a blot of a dot, and sets it as one purpose to realize high definition. [0017] Moreover, it recognizes as it being necessary to correspond in various cases, such as printing of only the black which thinks a throughput as important also in the same recording apparatus, and a color-print which completes extensive number of sheets for a short time, and sets it as other one purpose to realize this.

[0018] [Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain said purpose, an ink jet recording device

consists of this inventions as following (1) – (4).

[0019] (1) The recording head to which it has the nozzle train from which two or more nozzles were arranged in the same pitch d in the direction of paper feed m sets, and only $-(n-1/m)$ d has detached and arranged in sets of these nozzle trains in the direction of paper feed to **. The ink jet recording device which was equipped with a scan means to scan this recording head repeatedly in said direction of paper feed, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly, and a paper feed means to repeat the paper feed of the specified quantity of the integral multiple of d , and to perform it, made said in two or more integers, and made said n one or more integers. [0020] (2) It has the nozzle train from which two or more nozzles were arranged in the same pitch d in the direction of paper feed m sets. The recording head which arranged two or more nozzle units to which only $-(n-1/m)$ d has detached and arranged in sets of these nozzle trains in said direction of paper feed to ** in said direction of paper feed, and the direction which intersects perpendicularly. The ink jet recording device which was equipped with a scan means to repeat the paper feed of the specified quantity of the integral multiple of d , and to perform it, made said in two or more integers, and made said n one or more integers.

[0021] (3) The above (1) equipped with the head driving means which drives a recording head so perpendicularly may be formed with two or more nozzles, or the ink jet recording device of the aforementioned (2) publication.

[0022] (4) A recording head is an ink jet recording device given in either the above (1) which has a heat energy generating means to make the change of state by heat occur in ink, and to make it breathe out ink from a nozzle based on this change of state thru/ or the above (3).

[0023]

[Function] The above (1) By the configuration of – (4), a pixel can be formed in the direction of paper feed in the pitch of d/m , using the recording head of the nozzle pitch d . With the configuration of the above (3), the concentration unevenness by dispersion in the regurgitation

property of a nozzle unit can be abolished.

[0024]

[Example] An example explains this invention in detail below.

[0025] (Example 1) This invention is a "ink jet recording device" which records the image of 720dpi using the head of 360dpi.

[0026] Drawing 19 is the perspective view showing the configuration of the printing section in the ink jet recording device of this example. In drawing, 701 is an ink cartridge. Here, it consists of the color ink of four colors, black, cyanogen, a Magenta, an ink tank by which Hierro was stuffed, respectively, and a multi-head 702.

[0027] 703 rotates in the direction of the arrow head of drawing, pressing down the printing paper (it also being called the recording paper) 707 with the auxiliary roller 704, with a paper feed roller, and sends the printing paper 707 in the direction of y at any time. Moreover, 705 is a feed roller, and it plays the role which presses down the printing paper 707 as well as a roller 703, 704 while it feeds paper to printing paper. 706 is carriage to which four ink cartridges are supported and these are moved with printing. This stands by at the home position h of the location shown by the dotted line of drawing, while not printing, or when performing recovery of a multi-head.

[0028] Before printing initiation, the carriage 706 at a home position will be printed on space by n multi-nozzles on the multi-head 702, moving in the x directions, if a printing initiation instruction comes. After printing of the data to a space edge is completed, carriage returns to the original home position and performs printing to x directions again. Or if it is both-way printing, the next printing will also be performed in the phase in which it moves in the $-x$ direction. After this first printing is completed, even before the 2nd printing starts, the paper feed roller 703 carries out paper feed to the direction of y of only predetermined width of face by [to the direction of an arrow head] rotating. Thus, data printing on 1 space is completed by the repeat of a carriage scan (it is also called a writing scan, a head scan, and horizontal scanning) and paper feed (it is also called a paper feed scan and vertical scanning).

[0029] The head for this examples shown in drawing 1 consists of two nozzle groups 101 and 102, and 64 nozzles are arranged by each nozzle group at the single tier at intervals of the pitch of 360dpi, i.e., $d = 70.6$ micrometers. And these two nozzle groups leave only $x(32-1/2)$ d in the direction of paper feed and it is arranged, and has become the non-printing area 103 (slash section) between these. The nozzle group of two above-mentioned is the completely same configuration, and is for making the ink of the same color breathe out here.

[0030] The printing condition in said head and an ink jet recording device is explained using drawing 2 and drawing 3.

[0031] In the 1st writing scan, the printing paper 201 is recorded by 64 nozzle groups 102 all pixels and 50% of all data. The dot impact condition at this time is shown in (a) of drawing 3.

Although a dot aligns at intervals of an equivalent for 720dpi, i.e., 35.3 micrometers, in a head scanning direction, in the direction of a nozzle list, it is an array with a spacing [of 360dpi] of $d=70.6$ micrometers.

[0032] Printing paper is sent in the direction of the arrow head of drawing 2 only $dx64*45.2mm$ after the 1st writing scan termination. Although the top one half of the field printed by the 1st writing scan at this time enters in the printing area of the nozzle group 101, bottom one half is located in the inside of the non-printing area 103.

[0033] In the 2nd writing scan, it becomes the form which embeds 50% of remaining data to the field to which 50% of data are already recorded by the nozzle group 101. Since it is separated only from $dx(32-1/2)$ of the nozzle groups 101 and 102 to **, Rhine which is not printed yet is adapted for each nozzle of the nozzle group 101 exactly in the printing area where paper feed only of $dx64$ was carried out. Moreover, by the nozzle group 102, the same record as the 1st writing scan is made to the printing area on the space following this by coincidence.

[0034] paper feed only of $dx64$ is again carried out after the 2nd writing scan termination -- having — next time — the nozzle group 101, 102 -- it prints to each printing area using all nozzles.

[0035] Thus, formation of 720dpi images using the head of 360dpi is attained by the paper feed of $dx64$, and the repeat of the writing scan by two nozzle groups.

[0036] It is not necessary to control two different paper feeds by the unit of the one half of a nozzle pitch like the conventional example 4 shown previously and the conventional example 5, and, according to this example, the same purpose as the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5 can be attained with the feed per revolution of $d \times 64$. [0037] Moreover, since only a half-nozzle pitch shifts and two groups' nozzle group is being fixed beforehand, an equal nozzle group (head) does not scan the same pixel field by a unit of 2 times like the conventional example 4 and the conventional example 5. Therefore, most slop puts are [0038] Furthermore, since two groups' nozzle group is arranged not in a head scanning direction but in the direction of paper feed, the swath width or the body width of face of a recording device of a head do not become large.

[0039] Moreover, since record of the same image field is not completed by the same scan and the image is completed by a unit of 50% by two writing scans on both sides of at least one paper feed scan, there is also no blot of ink and concentration can also form the good high image of [0040].

Furthermore, although only the distance of the one half of d (32-1/2), i.e., each nozzle group printing area, was detached to ** and two nozzle groups were arranged to it in this example, especially this distance is not limited to said value. (1+1/2). Whenever it is more than a nozzle part, the effectiveness of this invention can be acquired in combination with the paper feed (this example $d \times 64$) of the printing area width of face of each nozzle group. For example, (64-1/2), since one non-writing scan will enter between two writing scans to the same printing area whenever it detaches only the distance for a nozzle, there are also more few blots and a high-concentration image can be expected.

[0041] However, as shown also in drawing 2, the location of the distance (32-1/2) d of the one half of a nozzle group, then the bond section of two nozzle groups can be appeared by turns in both spacing in (101 is expressed with a dotted line and 102 is expressed with the continuous line), and regular intervals. This configuration distributes the black stripe of two nozzle groups, and has the effectiveness which is not conspicuous and carries out the bond section.

[0042] However, since d (64-1/2), then the bond section in the nozzle group 101 and the bond section in the nozzle group 102 adjoin and appear spacing of the nozzle groups 101 and 102, while the concentration of the whole image also becomes high as mentioned above, there is a possibility that a bond stripe may also be conspicuous, therefore, spacing of a nozzle group — this example — like — spacing ($mx64d+32d$) of a nozzle group at which only the integral multiple applied the width of face of a nozzle group to half (here 32d) spacing or this value exactly — if it is correctly made d ($64n+32-1/2$), the effectiveness to the same bond stripe as this example will show up.

[0043] However, the above bond stripes are conspicuous, and since the record medium of the one section also serves as image evil, a limit of the whole concentration or the magnitude of a etc. should just constitute the distance and the number of nozzles of two nozzle groups according to a situation.

[0044] Moreover, it can be made to record in the ink of the class which changes from each nozzle group with exchange of an ink tank now that the distance between each nozzle group is large to some extent like this example. About such ink tank exchange, it mentions later.

[0045] As explained above, according to this example, the image of 720dpi is printable by performing usual printing of the paper feed for 64 nozzles using the head of a configuration of that only d (32-1/2) detached two nozzle groups with 64 nozzles of 360dpi in the direction of paper feed

[0046] In forming an image image in (an example 2) and time, various elements, such as color enhancement, gradation nature, and uniformity, are also important for resolution towards high-definition-sizing independently. When dispersion in few nozzle units produced to a multi-head manufacture process difference especially about uniformity prints, it affects the discharge quantity of the ink of each nozzle, and the sense of a discharge direction, and becomes the cause of finally degrading image grace as concentration nonuniformity of a printing image.

[0047] So, the example using multi-pass printing which prevents image degradation is explained

as an example 2 as deformation of an example 1 here. in addition, multi-pass printing (a minute tally impression characters) — the below-mentioned example 10 explains law to a detail. [0048] Drawing 4 and drawing 5 are drawings showing the printing condition of two pass printing of this example. In this example, the amount of paper feeds is set to 32d, and five writing scans and paper feed are repeated to this printing area. The head configuration is the same as that of an example 1.

[0049] By the 1st writing scan, 25% of data are recorded with bottom 32 nozzle of the nozzle group 102. The dot impact condition at this time is set to (a) of drawing 5. Like the record approach in an example 1, although the dot has arranged in the pitch of $d=70.5$ micrometers in the direction of paper feed, where 1 dot is thinned out at a time, it is recorded on the head scanning direction.

[0050] After a 32d paper feed scan, the remaining dots of the same Rhine are complemented by top 32 nozzle of the nozzle group 102, as shown in (b) of drawing 5. If it does in this way, since the dot located in a line on the same Rhine of a head scanning direction is recorded with two kinds of nozzles, a demand of the regurgitation property of each nozzle is eased.

[0051] In the 3rd following writing scan, the already explained printing area is exactly located in the non-printing area 103, and a new dot is not recorded. However, in two printing areas following this, by a unit of 25%, as shown in (a) of drawing 5, and (b), it is recorded, respectively.

[0052] In the 4th writing scan, a printing area is located in bottom 32 nozzle of the nozzle group 101, and 25% of data are recorded with these nozzles. Rhine which is not printed yet is adapted for each nozzle of the nozzle group 101 exactly, and since it is separated only from the nozzle groups 101 and (32-1/2) of 102, as shown in (c) of drawing 5, like the printing approach in an example 1, a dot is embedded [at this printing area] at intervals of a pixel in non-printed Rhine. [0053] By the 5th writing scan, the image of a printing area serves as the completion of record by top 32 nozzle of the nozzle group 101, as shown in (d) of drawing 5.

[0054] Then, sequential completion of each printing area is carried out by repeating the paper feed of every 32d, and every 25% of writing scan by turns.

[0055] According to multi-pass printing of this example, printing time amount is cut in the twice [about] of the usual printing approach explained in the example 1. However, the nonuniformity of the image by nozzle dispersion can be prevented and the image which was more excellent in uniformity can be obtained. Moreover, although the bond section of two nozzle groups appears in homotopic, since the bond section of each nozzle group is beforehand distributed by two places, there is also little evil as a bond stripe.

[0056] Moreover, in the example 1 which does not perform multi-pass printing, as drawing 2 already showed, spacing of two writing scans differed for every record section. Although 32d of remainder is printed by the 2nd writing scan on the field printed 50% by the 1st writing scan, after setting the time amount for one scan, the 32d 50% remaining by the 3rd writing scan is recorded the bottom. The difference of such printing spacing turns into a difference of concentration, and may be sensed as concentration nonuniformity depending on the recording paper.

[0057] Also in this point, multi-pass printing of this example is effective. If it is the multi-pass of 32d delivery like drawing 4, since all printing areas will be recorded to the equal timing which is the 1st time, the 2nd time, the 4th time, and the 5th time, every printing area serves as an equivalent concentration.

[0058] Moreover, although the example was raised as two pass printing of 32d delivery here, 16d delivery 8 pass printing is also effective as this deformation, and an image becomes smooth, so that the number of writing scans is made [many] in this way.

[0059] As explained above, according to this example, it becomes possible using the head of a configuration of that only d (32-1/2) nozzle detached two nozzle groups with 64 nozzles of 360dpi in the direction of paper feed to print the image of 720dpi to high definition by performing multi-pass printing.

[0060] (Example 3) In this example, it shall have two heads used in the example 1. Thereby, still high definition record is realized at equivalent time cost like an example 1, realizing 720dpi. [0061] The head configuration used for this example is shown in drawing 6. Here, there are two

heads of Bk1 and Bk2, and from Bk1, only 32d of the direction of paper feed. Bk2 shifts and is installed.

[0062] The dot impact condition in this example is also shown by drawing 5. The printing approach of this example is explained using drawing 7 and drawing 5 below. As shown in drawing 7, the amount of paper feeds is 64d like [this example] an example 1. However, an image is completed by every 25% of record by four nozzle groups on Bk1 and Bk2, respectively. In the 1st writing scan, every 25% of data are recorded on space 201 by the nozzle group 102 of Bk1 and Bk2 [both] bottom. Since, as for both head, only the integral multiple (32d) of d is mutually shifted at this time, two nozzle groups 102 will reach the target a dot on the same Rhine. For example, if Bk1 head records the data thinned out by the head scanning direction in one half as shown in (a) of drawing 5, Bk2 records the data of the remaining one half, and the dot impact condition in the phase has become as shown in (b) of drawing 5.

[0063] According to drawing 7, in the 1st writing scan, it is not printed by Bk1 32d under a

printing area, but is recorded by both Bk1 and Bk2 with the 32up side of bottoms. Therefore, it is in the impact condition recorded 25% as shown in (a) of drawing 5, and is in the impact condition of drawing 5 recorded 50% as shown in (b) in upper 32d with the 32down side of bottoms.

[0064] It is again recorded by a unit of 25% with two heads as the 2nd writing scan after a 64d paper feed scan. Every 25 more% of data are added, and two printing areas currently recorded on (a) of drawing 5 and the condition of (b) of drawing 5 by the 1st writing scan will be in the condition of (b) of drawing 5, and (c) of drawing 5, respectively. Moreover, 25% and 50% of image is recorded on coincidence like the 1st writing scan by the printing area following said field. [0065] By the 3rd writing scan after the continuing 64d paper feed scan, said two printing areas are completed to 100%. Namely, in the field of 32d of bottoms already printed to (c) of drawing 5, it remains by Bk2, 25% of data are added, and it will be in the condition of (d) of drawing 5. In the phase of the 2nd writing scan, in the field of 32d of bottoms which are in the condition of (b) of drawing 5, Bk1 and Bk2 both printing is made by coincidence, and will be in the condition of (d) of drawing 5 too. Moreover, it is similarly recorded on the printing area following said two fields with the 1st and 2nd writing scan.

[0066] By three writing scans and every 64d paper feed, a 64d piece image is completed above.

[0067] Hereafter, the image of a 64d printing area will be completed for every writing scan following this.

[0068] Moreover, although explained by drawing 6 that only 32d of two heads had shifted to **, these can acquire the same effectiveness, for example, even if only d (32-1/2) has shifted. In this case, although the printing approach is the same as that of drawing 7, a dot impact condition becomes like drawing 8. After 50% writing scan termination, it becomes the form arranged in the shape of [alternate] a grid in all the record pixels of 720dpi exactly (b) of drawing 8.

[0069] Since there are few laps of the dots recorded continuously and they end, it is an each expectable in respect of a blot of the unique ink on space, or a concentration rise that a dot reaches the target in such sequence.

[0070] According to this example, an image is completed by three writing scans and 64d paper feed using the two same heads as an example 1. Therefore, the throughput is the same as that of an example 1. However, in this example, printing of the same Rhine will be recorded with two nozzles to a head scanning direction. Therefore, degradation of the printing image grace by dispersion in the nozzle unit produced to a multi-head manufacture process difference can be prevented, and a more nearly high-definition image can be obtained.

[0071] (Example 4) If it has a head configuration like this example 3, emphasis printing of black can also be realized by the same throughput as an example 1. This example is explained as an example 4. The printing approach in this case is shown in drawing 9. By the above-mentioned approach, each head carries out printing which does not have infinitude equally to an example 1 in this black emphasis mode to each head having carried out every 25% of infinitude printing. However, since there are two black heads in this example, each serves as a total of 200% of image by a unit of 100%.

[0072] In such black emphasis, since two dots breathed out from a different nozzle will overlap in this impact area, even if it does not carry out infinitude printing, degradation of the image grace by nozzle dispersion can be prevented.

[0073] The high-definition image which does not have the concentration nonuniformity by nozzle dispersion at the same throughput as an example 1 in printing of black emphasis of this example above can be obtained.

[0074] (Example 5) In addition to the printing approach of the black ink of an example 4, how to print color ink efficiently is explained as an example 5 here. What is necessary is just to use the head same about each color as an example 1, in forming the image of 720dpi as well as black also about the cyanotene and the Magenta which are used as color ink, and three colors of Hierro. However, in this example, when using only two heads about color ink and forming the image of 360dpi, it explains [****]

[0075] Drawing 10 is the block diagram of 4 color head of this example. As already explained, about black, it prints with two heads, Bk1 and Bk2. Although the two remaining heads shown in drawing are the objects for colors, it is the same head configuration as Bk1 and Bk2. By the nozzle group 102 of Hierro ink and MC head, as for the nozzle group 101 of YM head, cyanogen ink fits, respectively. Moreover, discharge and the other 64 nozzles will not use Magenta ink in this printing mode with 64 nozzles which doubled lower half 32 nozzle of the MC head 101, and top 32 nozzle of the YM head 102. Furthermore, although Bk1 and MC head are installed in homotopic to the direction of paper feed, as for YM head, only a (32-1/2) has shifted in the direction of paper feed to these. Therefore, all of no less than 64 nozzles of M head divided into two will be arranged in the direction of paper feed in the pitch of d.

[0076] Drawing 20 is explained as an internal configuration which makes such two or more different ink breathe out from the same recording head. The end of a circuit board 200 is mutually connected with the wiring part of the heater board 100, and two or more heads corresponding to each electrical and electric equipment and heat energy conversion object for accepting the electrical signal from the main frame are further prepared in the other end of a circuit board 200. The electrical signal from the main frame comes to be supplied to each electrical and electric equipment and heat energy conversion object by this. The metal base material 300 which supports the rear face of a circuit board 200 at a flat surface serves as a bottom plate of an ink jet unit. In order that the prevention spring 500 may push the field near the ink delivery of **** 1310 elastically on a line and may act **, it has the hind legs of the pair which receives the part bent and formed in the cross-section abbreviation configuration for U characters, the pawl caught using the clearance hole established in the base plate, and the force of acting on a spring, with a base plate. Attachment of a circuit board 200 is carrying out the pressure welding of **** 1310 according to this spring force. Attachment of the circuit board 200 to a base material is performed by attachment by adhesives etc.

[0077] The filter 700 is formed in the edge of the ink supply pipe 2200. The ink feed zone material 600 is made from mold molding, and the passage 1500 which leads ink to the orifice-plate section 1300 and each ink feed hopper is formed in **** 1310 in one. Immobilization to the base material 300 of the ink feed zone material 600 is simply performed by making the holes 1901 and 1902 of a base material 300 carry out the penetration protrusion of the two pins by the side of the rear face of the ink feed zone material 600 (un-illustrating), respectively, and carrying out heat weld of this. Under the present circumstances, the clearance between the orifice-plate section 1300 and the feed zone material 600 is closed; it passes along the slot 310 further established in the support base 300 and the clearance between the orifice-plate section 1300 and the support base 300 front-end section is closed completely.

[0078] Drawing 21 is the perspective view which looked at **** 1310 of the recording head used for this example from the heater board 100 side. Two or more liquid rooms are prepared and each liquid room has established the slot 30 in the pressure-welding side with the heater board 100 of a wall 10. This slot is open for free passage with the periphery section of **** 1310. After carrying out the pressure welding of **** 1310 to a heater board and sticking it on it, as mentioned above, the closure of the periphery section is carried out with encapsulant. Under the present circumstances, along said slot, encapsulant permeates and the clearance between ****

1310 and the heater board 100 is filled. Thus, a liquid room is completely separable at the technical process conventionally used with the head. The structure of this slot changes with physical properties of encapsulant, and it is necessary to make it into the configuration corresponding to each. Thus, since it becomes possible to make ink which is different in each ink delivery by dividing a liquid room into two or more rooms breathe out, the same color ink, unique ink, or same color shade ink of black can be made to breathe out from the same head.

[0079] The printing approach of the color ink in this example is shown in drawing 11. Record of color ink 1 color is completed to a 64d record section at this example by one writing scan like illustration. And record of cyanogen, a Magenta, and all the Hierro colors is completed by three continuous writing scans.

[0080] Also in such color printing, since record of all images is completed by 64d paper feed and three writing scans, which black printing of an example 3 and an example 4 can advance coincidence.

[0081] Since the color ink of two or more colors is driven into this printing area by this writing in the recording device (conventional example 5) which has the color head which carried the parallel arrangement in the conventional direction of a writing scan, the order of placing to a space top is reversed in the both-way writing scan of a head. However, since color tones also differ when the order of placing to the space of the color ink of two or more colors is usually reversed, it is difficult to realize both-way printing in the recording device of such a configuration.

[0082] However, the color head of this example is completely separated in the direction of paper feed, without carrying out a parallel arrangement in the direction of a writing scan so that it may see to drawing 10 and 11. Therefore, the color ink of two or more colors is not driven into this printing area by this writing scan, and the evil of the above-mentioned [both-way printing] does not happen. Both-way printing of a color picture is possible, and the part throughput can also be raised in this example.

[0083] (Example 6) Using the still more nearly same head configuration as this example 5, a user can exchange an ink tank and can perform color multiple-value record of 360dpi by supplying two kinds of ink in which concentration differs to the liquid interior of a room divided into two pieces mentioned above. This example is explained as an example 6.

[0084] The approach of already carrying out multiple-value record using the ink in which concentration differs though it is the same color is well-known. However, concentration might change with order of placing of ink with high concentration, and ink with low concentration, desired concentration might be unable to be expressed in this case, and the characteristic texture might occur and image grace might deteriorate. On the other hand, in invention of Japanese Patent Application No. 102759 [five to] for which these people applied these troubles have been improved, it wrote clearly that it was necessary to make it not in agreement [the core of the ink dot of an affiliated color that the concentration which adheres on a record for high definition-ized implementation differs], and the means and the record approach, record object for it are proposed here. And only 3/8 pixel of nozzles of the dark ink located in a line on the same head as the example and light ink is shifted and constituted in the direction of paper feed, and it is made to constitute from only the nozzle column width of dark ink and light ink carrying out paper feed (of 4 pixels) so that the dot of the shade which reached the target may not lap completely.

[0085] It also becomes possible to realize color multiple-value mode in which each **** ink and light ink are made to breathe out, as another printing mode, having the above-mentioned high head configuration and the printing mode of resolution according to this example.

[0086] The regurgitation ink color of each nozzle group in this printing mode is shown in drawing 12. Here, it constituted so that the dark ink and light ink of each color could carry out the regurgitation of the four recording heads to allocation and each recording head in black.

[0087] In the recording device (conventional example 5) which has the color head which carried the parallel arrangement in the conventional direction of a writing scan, the order of placing to a space top is reversed in the both-way writing scan of a head. However, since color tones also differ when the order of placing to the space of the color ink of two or more colors is usually reversed, it is difficult to realize both-way printing in the recording device of such a configuration.

[0088] (Example 7) Multi-pass printing explained in the example 2 is applicable to the printing mode of an example 6. This example is explained as an example 7. Like the 32d paper feed of two pass printing, then multi-pass printing of an example 2, in every color, the time amount for one writing scan sets by printing of dark ink from the completion of record of light ink, and high record of concentration is attained more. Therefore, gradation nature can also be raised to coincidence.

[0089] Furthermore, in a recording apparatus with such a head configuration, the printing mode only for blacks with a throughput high as another mode of black printing as shown below may be provided.

[0090] In drawing 6, the overall length of the printable area of the black with which Bk1 and Bk2 were doubled is 191.5d. It is the approach of recording with a total of 191 or 192 nozzles which combine the nozzle of Bk1 and Bk2 which exist in these 191.5d in the printing mode proposed here, and are located in a line in the direction of paper feed. The nozzle group of Bk1 and Bk2 uses one of nozzles in the part arranged in parallel in the head scanning direction.

[0091] By this approach, black printing of 360dpi is realizable at high speed by performing a paper feed scan (a writing scan, 191d, or 192d) by turns. Compared with the printing mode of 64d paper feed explained previously, about 1/6 of printing time amount can be managed with 3.

[0092] However, since one part from which the nozzle pitch d in 191.5d shifts only 1/2d with the head configuration of this example appears, when this part serves as a white stripe or a black stripe and is remarkably conspicuous, you may make it not conspicuous [image evil] by the whole ink discharge quantity etc.

[0093] (Example 8) The example which records the image of 1080dpi by the nozzle group with the nozzle pitch of 360dpi is explained as an example 8. Drawing 13 is drawing showing the configuration of the head used for this example. The head of this example consists of three nozzle groups 1101, 1102, and 1103, and 60 nozzles are arranged by each nozzle group at the single tier at intervals of the pitch of 360dpi, i.e., d= 70.6 micrometers. And these three nozzle groups leave only $x(20-1/3)d$ in the direction of paper feed, and it is arranged, and has become the non-printing areas 1104 and 1105 (slash section) between these. Said three nozzle groups are the same configurations, and are completely taken as the thing for making the ink of the same color breathe out here.

[0094] The printing condition in said head and recording device is explained using drawing 14 and drawing 15. In the 1st writing scan, the printing paper 201 is recorded by 60 nozzle groups 1103 all pixels and 33% of all data. The dot impact condition at this time is shown in (a) of drawing 15. Although a dot aligns at intervals of an equivalent for 1080dpi, i.e., 23.5 micrometers, in a head scanning direction, in the direction of a nozzle list, it is an array with a spacing [of 360dpi] of d= 70.6 micrometers.

[0095] The printing paper 201 is sent in the direction of the arrow head of drawing only dx60=d/2.3 mm after the 1st writing scan termination. Although the field bottoms 2/3 printed by the non-printing area 1105 one third the bottom.

[0096] In the 2nd writing scan, 33% of new data are embedded by 1102 to the field to which 33% of data are already recorded. The dot impact condition at this time is (b) of drawing 15. Since it is separated only from dx (20-1/3) of the nozzle groups 1102 and 1103 to **, Rhine which is not printed yet is adapted for each nozzle of 1102 in the printing area where paper feed only of dx60 was carried out. Moreover, by 1103, the same record as the 1st writing scan is made to the image field on the space following this by coincidence.

[0097] paper feed only of dx60 is again carried out after the 2nd writing scan termination -- having -- next time -- 1101, 1102, and 1103 -- it prints to each record section using all nozzles.

where only d shifted.

[0097] Since the printing approach in this example has the nozzle groups in each head in the arrangement which shifted only 32d beforehand, it appears in the location where the bond sections of the dark ink of each color and light ink differ. Moreover, since about 32d two every heads of black, a Magenta and cyanogen, and Hierro have shifted to **, they appear in the location where the bond stripes for every color also differ.

[0098] (Example 7) Multi-pass printing explained in the example 2 is applicable to the printing mode of an example 7. Like the 32d paper feed of two pass printing, then multi-pass printing of an example 2, in every color, the time amount for one writing scan sets by printing of dark ink from the completion of record of light ink, and high record of concentration is attained more. Therefore, gradation nature can also be raised to coincidence.

[0099] Furthermore, in a recording apparatus with such a head configuration, the printing mode only for blacks with a throughput high as another mode of black printing as shown below may be provided.

[0090] In drawing 6, the overall length of the printable area of the black with which Bk1 and Bk2 were doubled is 191.5d. It is the approach of recording with a total of 191 or 192 nozzles which combine the nozzle of Bk1 and Bk2 which exist in these 191.5d in the printing mode proposed here, and are located in a line in the direction of paper feed. The nozzle group of Bk1 and Bk2 uses one of nozzles in the part arranged in parallel in the head scanning direction.

[0091] By this approach, black printing of 360dpi is realizable at high speed by performing a paper feed scan (a writing scan, 191d, or 192d) by turns. Compared with the printing mode of 64d paper feed explained previously, about 1/6 of printing time amount can be managed with 3.

[0092] However, since one part from which the nozzle pitch d in 191.5d shifts only 1/2d with the head configuration of this example appears, when this part serves as a white stripe or a black stripe and is remarkably conspicuous, you may make it not conspicuous [image evil] by the whole ink discharge quantity etc.

[0093] (Example 8) The example which records the image of 1080dpi by the nozzle group with the nozzle pitch of 360dpi is explained as an example 8. Drawing 13 is drawing showing the configuration of the head used for this example. The head of this example consists of three nozzle groups 1101, 1102, and 1103, and 60 nozzles are arranged by each nozzle group at the single tier at intervals of the pitch of 360dpi, i.e., d= 70.6 micrometers. And these three nozzle groups leave only $x(20-1/3)d$ in the direction of paper feed, and it is arranged, and has become the non-printing areas 1104 and 1105 (slash section) between these. Said three nozzle groups are the same configurations, and are completely taken as the thing for making the ink of the same color breathe out here.

[0094] The printing condition in said head and recording device is explained using drawing 14 and drawing 15. In the 1st writing scan, the printing paper 201 is recorded by 60 nozzle groups 1103 all pixels and 33% of all data. The dot impact condition at this time is shown in (a) of drawing 15. Although a dot aligns at intervals of an equivalent for 1080dpi, i.e., 23.5 micrometers, in a head scanning direction, in the direction of a nozzle list, it is an array with a spacing [of 360dpi] of d= 70.6 micrometers.

[0095] The printing paper 201 is sent in the direction of the arrow head of drawing only dx60=d/2.3 mm after the 1st writing scan termination. Although the field bottoms 2/3 printed by the non-printing area 1105 one third the bottom.

[0096] In the 2nd writing scan, 33% of new data are embedded by 1102 to the field to which 33% of data are already recorded. The dot impact condition at this time is (b) of drawing 15. Since it is separated only from dx (20-1/3) of the nozzle groups 1102 and 1103 to **, Rhine which is not printed yet is adapted for each nozzle of 1102 in the printing area where paper feed only of dx60 was carried out. Moreover, by 1103, the same record as the 1st writing scan is made to the image field on the space following this by coincidence.

[0097] paper feed only of dx60 is again carried out after the 2nd writing scan termination -- having -- next time -- 1101, 1102, and 1103 -- it prints to each record section using all nozzles.

[0098] In the 3rd writing scan, it becomes the form which embeds 33% of new data to the field to which 67% of data are already recorded by 1101. The dot impact condition at this time is set to (c) of drawing 15, and all image data serves as the completion of record now. Since it is separated only from dx (20-1/3) of the nozzle groups 1101 and 1102 to **, Rhine which is not printed yet is adapted for each nozzle of 1101 in the printing area where paper feed only of dx60 was carried out. Moreover, by 1102 and 1103, the same record as the 1st writing scan is made to the image field on the space following this by coincidence.

[0099] As explained above, according to this example, it becomes possible by repeating the writing scan using the head of a configuration of that: only d (20-1/3) detached three nozzle groups with 60 nozzles of 360dpi in the direction of paper feed, and the paper feed for 60 nozzles to print the image of 1080dpi to high definition.

[0100] Moreover, it is effective in order that performing multi-pass printing like an example 2 may raise image quality more also in the head configuration of this example. In the head configuration of this example, two pass printing of 30d delivery or 3 pass printing of 20d delivery is considered.

[0101] (Example 9) In order to record the image data of 360dpi more smoothly, and in order to emphasize, how to record the dot of 720dpi in interpolation is explained as an example 9.

[0102] The combination with the adjoining distance of 2 dots furthest when embedding the circular dot at the pixel of the square arranged in the pitch of 360dpi is the case where these arrange on the diagonal line. A interpolation dot is fundamentally added between these 2 dots, and it was made to raise the linearity of the direction of the diagonal line in this example.

Drawing 16 is drawing showing the record approach of this example, and it means at the time of what kind of dot array a interpolation dots is explained as deformation of an example 9.

Usually, as shown in (a) of drawing 17, 1 dot covers all the pixels of 360dpi, and the record by 360dpi is designed so that two dots which adjoin on the diagonal line may touch enough mutually. In general emphasis printing, on these dots, homotopic is made to print an emphasis dot in piles [0104] However, 1 pixel of 360dpi is made to constitute from 2 dots shifted in the direction of the diagonal line in this deformation, as shown in (b) of drawing 17. Thus if 2 dots is not recorded on the same impact area emphasized beforehand as shown in (c) of drawing 17, even if a dot gap of some arises, a white non-printing field cannot remain easily, and space can be buried efficiently.

[0105] Moreover, since according to this printing approach the dot of the magnitude which does not cover all the pixels of 360dpi completely can also constitute 1 pixel from 2 dots located in a line on the diagonal line as shown, for example in drawing 18, thought (b) of (drawing 17 and the amount of ink are stopped, an efficient concentration rise can be aimed at.

[0106] What is necessary is just to record a interpolation dot and an emphasis dot by the nozzle 102 in smoothing explained here or emphasis printing like the printing approach shown in drawing 2. Although ink is made to breathe out by the nozzle group 101 to the fixed timing which set the image of 360dpi by the writing scan rate at this time, by the nozzle group 102 recorded by this and this scan, half-pixel ***** of the direction of a head writing scan is realizable by recording a regurgitation timing interval to the timing shifted by the half.

[0107] (The head drive approach) Illustration is added about the drive circuit for the ink regurgitation which can be used in each example [more than / here], and the approach. Drawing 22 is a block diagram showing an ink regurgitation drive circuit in the ink jet recording apparatus of this invention. The head unit section 100 sets the printing data S1 to the 8-bit shift register 101 by printing data synchronous-clock CLK1, and is BE1*, BE2*, BE3*, and BE4*. Are turning ON a signal, respectively, drive the transistor array 103 of the head unit section 100, a heater 104 is made to generate heat, and ink is made to breathe out. LATC1* A signal is the control signal and CARES1* which latch printing data to a latch circuit 102. A signal is a reset signal [0108] One heat of each nozzle is Heat. It is started by the Trigger signal. A pulse generator 106

is BE1*, BE2*, BE3*, and BE4*. It receives, and a signal output is carried out, shifting in time, respectively. Therefore, since it heats while the nozzle group divided into four groups also shifts in time too, the power supply consumed to coincidence can be saved.

[0109] (a) of drawing 23 and (b) are the examples of a distributed drive. It is constituted so that the nozzle of every four nozzles may heat in coincidence. The nozzle heated among four timing arranged in parallel the drive of such a head makes drive by which pulse. Since it is easy, drawing 23 shows 16 nozzle to an example for the two head driving methods.

[0110] (a) of drawing 23 and (b) are the examples of a distributed drive. It is constituted so that the nozzle of every four nozzles may heat in coincidence. The nozzle heated among four timing at the quickest stage is made into **, and **, **, and ** carry out the regurgitation following this. As shown in drawing, since the regurgitation of the recording head is carried out moving, although gap of heat timing is [some], it influences an impact location. Although a backlash will arise at intervals of 4 pixels and linearity will be spoiled by the block configuration of (a) at this time, a little smooth straight line is obtained with the configuration of (b). Therefore, it can be said that the configuration as shown in (b) is excellent in the approach of if possible distributing a coincidence heat nozzle.

[0111] Moreover, (c) of drawing 23 is drawing of a block drive, and has composition which four continuous nozzles heat in coincidence. In this case, although the linearity within a head is good, a big gap will arise between adjoining Rhine recorded by another scan, and the backlash for every nozzle train will arise in it. In such a case, good linearity can be acquired, if it shifts from drive timing and the nozzle configuration in a head is beforehand learned according to the amount, as shown in (d) of drawing 23.

[0112] Each example [more than / the drive approach of such a configuration] is realizable. For example, in an example 1 and the example 2, a signal is generated in fixed drive frequency from a pulse generator 106, and the image of 120dpi is formed. This frequency is determined by a limitation, a power supply, image resolution, or a carriage scan speed of a refill frequency of a nozzle etc.

[0113] In the example 3, since the data of direction of writing scan 1 train are completed by two recording heads, the number of heat given to each nozzle serves as half [of an example 1]. How to thin out the data at this time forms a flip-flop in a head unit, and is Heat. The approach of carrying out the mask of the printing data for every heat of Trigger may be used, and that which was changed into the condition of having thinned out the data beforehand sent from data signal Si may be used.

[0114] Thus, if it is how like drawing 5 to thin out, when data are thinned out for example, the drive frequency of each nozzle will serve as half [of an example 1] as a matter of fact. When printing speed is restricted on carriage speed, or not a power supply but the refill frequency of a nozzle at this time, it becomes possible to raise printing speed twice by doubling a carriage rate. However, at the time of black emphasis of an example 4, it becomes drive timing and speed equal to an example 1.

[0115] In the example 9, since the same pixel is formed by two dots from which only the half-pixel shifted, in case 101 records again the printing area recorded by the nozzle group 102, only a half-pixel should shift and carry out heat timing of Heat trigger. Also in this case, since head drive frequency is halved like an example 3, it becomes printable [*****].

[0116] (Example 10) Drawing 24 is a block diagram of a head used with the "ink jet recording device" which are an example 10 - an example 13. This multi-head consists of eight nozzle groups (G1-G8), and each nozzle group consists of a nozzle of 64 which aligns at intervals of the pitch of 360dpi (d=70 micrometers). Each nozzle group keeps the distance of 32d or (32-1/2)d, as shown in drawing, it is located, and these are unified on the multi-head.

[0117] Moreover, to each nozzle group, an ink tank is attached independently, is changed, and is possible. The combination of these ink tanks and nozzle groups is decided corresponding to the desired mode, and can realize the various printing methods now.

[0118] Drawing 25 is one example of said combination. Here, the configuration only for black to print a color by 360dpi by 720dpi is taken. In G-G4, discharge and G8 carry out black ink, and Magenta ink, actually being used makes only the lower half only the upper half by G8.

[0119] Explanation is simply added about the division printing method here. In printing an image image as a monochrome printer unlike what prints only a character, various elements, such as color enhancement, gradation nature, and uniformity, are needed. When dispersion in few nozzle units produced to a multi-head manufacture process difference especially about uniformity, prints, it affects the discharge quantity of the ink of each nozzle, and the sense of a discharge direction, and becomes the cause of finally degrading image grace as concentration nonuniformity of a printing image.

[0120] The example is explained using drawing 26 and drawing 27. In (a) of drawing 26, 91 is a multi-head, and since it is easy here, it shall be constituted by eight nozzles 92. 93 is the ink drop (jet breathed out by the nozzle 92, it is the discharge quantity which usually gathered as shown in this drawing, and it is an ideal that ink reaches the target in the equal direction. If such record is performed, as shown in (b) of drawing 26, the dot of magnitude which gathered on space will reach the target, and as shown in (c) of drawing 26, the uniform image which does not have concentration nonuniformity on the whole will be obtained. However, if there is variation in nozzle magnitude and the sense of ink drop (jet which are breathed out from each nozzle, and as shown on space at (b) of drawing 27, it will reach the target. According to this drawing, the part of the blank paper which cannot fill area factor 100% periodically exists to a head scanning direction, a dot overlaps reverse beyond the need, or a white stripe which is looked at by (b) of drawing 27 has occurred. The assembly of the dot which reached the target in such the condition serves as concentration distribution shown in (c) of drawing 27 to the direction of a nozzle list, as a result, it is the limitation usually seen by human being's eyes, and these phenomena are sensed as concentration nonuniformity.

[0121] Then, generally the following approaches are taken as this cure against concentration nonuniformity. Drawing 28 and drawing 29 explain this. According to this approach, the multi-head is scanned 3 times to complete the printing area shown by drawing 26 and drawing 27, but the field of the 4-pixel unit of that one half is completed by the two pass. In this case, eight nozzles of a multi-head are divided into the group of upper 4 nozzles and bottom 4 nozzle, and the dot which one nozzle prints with one scan thins out regular image data in abbreviation one half according to a certain predetermined image data array. And a head is embedded to the image data of the remaining one half at the time of the 2nd scan, and printing of a 4-pixel unit field is completed. The above recording methods are called division recording method. Since the effect of the printing image on each nozzle proper will be reduced by half even if it uses the recording head and equal which were used by drawing 27 if such a division recording method is performed, the printed image becomes as shown in (b) of drawing 28, and a black stripe and a white stripe which are seen to (b) of drawing 27 stop being not much conspicuous. Therefore, as concentration nonuniformity is also shown in (c) of drawing 28, compared with the case of (a) of drawing 27, it is eased considerably.

[0122] In case such division record is performed, in 1 scan eye and 2 scan eye, it divides in the where it compensates for image data mutually according to a certain regular array, but since it is easy here, what becomes a hound's-tooth check exactly for 1 pixel of every direction about an array condition (infanticide pattern) as shown in drawing 29 will be used. Therefore, printing is completed by 1 scan eye which prints a hound's-tooth check in a unit printing area (here 4-pixel unit), and 2 scan eye which prints a reverse hound's-tooth check. (a) of drawing 29, (b), and (c) explain how it is completed and record of a fixed field goes like drawing 26 - drawing 28 using a multi-head with eight nozzles, when alternate [this] and a reverse alternate pattern are used respectively. By 1 scan eye, an alternate pattern is first recorded using bottom 4 nozzle ((a) of drawing 29). Next, only 4 pixels ($1/2$ of beef fat length) of paper feeds are performed to 2 scan eye, and a reverse alternate pattern is recorded ((b) of drawing 29). Furthermore, 4 pixels ($1/2$ of beef fat length) paper feed is again performed to 3 scan eye, and an alternate pattern is recorded again ((c) of drawing 29). Thus, the record section of a 4-pixel unit is completed for every scan by performing paper feed of a 4-pixel unit, and record of alternate and a reverse alternate pattern by turns one by one. As explained above, when printing is completed by two kinds of different nozzles in the same field, it is possible to obtain a high definition image without.

concentration nonuniformity.

[0123] In the above, the configuration which carries out image completion of the inside of the same field by two writing scans as a division recording method has been explained. Such a division recording method of 2 division is used in many cases, when absorptance wants to record a color picture quickly low like a regular paper.

[0124] However, the approach of appearing the more, the more the effectiveness to the image grace of the division recording method makes [many] the number of partitions, and making one half further the pixel recorded by one scan even if it is a regular paper when you want to obtain high definition, or when the record medium itself is expensive like coat paper or glossy paper, and making width of face of a paper feed scan 2 pixels ($1/4$ of head length) may be taken. In this case, since an image is completed by the same scanning direction by four kinds of nozzles, although printing speed is inferior, it becomes possible [obtaining a still smoother and good image]. Moreover, since an image can be completed fixing little ink certainly with the low OHP (over head projector) film of ink absorptivity, dividing the same field into multiple times and printing it in this way can also prevent the PIDNGU phenomenon which serves as a lump of the big ink droplet like [the ink droplets which cannot be absorbed can recognize visually on a medium front face with the surface tension as well as a unique boundary blot]. and is established.

[0125] By the one approach of this example, division record printing and the color which black becomes from four pass of 720dpi because only black shall perform said division recording method by two division and performs 32d of paper feeds at a time realize one-pass printing of 360dpi.

[0126] Drawing 30 shows the printing condition in the head configuration of drawing 29. This approach is both-directions printing, and since it is easy, each nozzle group presupposes that it consists of eight nozzles, and also sets the amount of paper feeds to 8d here. Although a black dot expresses the dot more smallish by a diagram since it is recorded by one (720dpi) twice the resolution of a color, it may print, and it may be made to emphasize by discharge quantity equivalent to a color in fact.

[0127] Black is gradually recorded by four nozzle groups of Bk1-Bk4 by the both-way writing scan from the 1st writing scan to the 3rd writing scan. Since Bk1 and Bk2 [4d] have shifted in the direction of paper feed, by 4d piece, the completeness of an image differs from 4d piece on space a top under the 1st writing scan. The bottom, by 4d piece, it is printing of only Bk1 and, in every direction, ink reaches the target in the pitch of d. As for 4d piece, ink reaches the target by Bk1 and Bk2 a top in a longitudinal directions [$1/2$ d] pitch and the pitch of a lengthwise direction d. Since only the integral multiple (4d) of d is shifted exactly, both the nozzle group prints the same writing scan Rhine top.

[0128] Record according [the 2nd writing scan after 8d paper feed] to Bk2 and Bk3 in the 1st record section is made, and the same record as the 1st record section in the 1st writing scan is made in the 2nd record section following this. In a 4d field, the complement dot which was not printed by the 1st writing scan is printed by Bk2 under the 1st record section. In a 4d field, the dot of a pitch d is recorded a top by Bk3 shifted and located in the direction of paper feed only 1/2d.

[0129] The image of the 1st record section is completed by Bk3 and Bk4 by the 3rd writing scan after 8 more paper feed. Half-pixel gap ***** also of Bk4 is carried out to Bk2 like Bk3, and the same writing scan Rhine as Bk3 is printed a moiety every.

[0130] Thus, since 2 sets of nozzle groups shift and arrange only the half-pixel ($1/2$) beforehand, record of 720dpi which is twice the resolution of a nozzle pitch only in always repeating 4d paper feed is realizable.

[0131] Moreover, since moiety [every] division printing (that is, 2-minute tally impression character) is carried out by two kinds of nozzles like Bk1, Bk2, or Bk3 and Bk4 also in the same writing scan Rhine, the printing nonuniformity for every nozzle produced at the time of head manufacture can also be reduced.

[0132] Next, the printing approach of color ink is explained. Color ink is completing 360dpi images by one writing scan to each **** record section. Since the image nonuniformity of the nozzle

variation produced at the time of head manufacture cannot be comparatively easily conspicuous compared with black ink, either, color ink is performing such a printing approach. With the configuration of this example, since it is located in the condition that each color ink does not lap in the direction of paper feed completely, ink is driven in order of Hierrro, a Magenta, and cyanogen to every record section. Therefore, even if it performs both-directions printing, there is also no image evil of the color nonuniformity by the difference in the order of placing of a color, and record can be completed by quite early time amount compared with uni-directional printing.

[0133] Moreover, only in the half-pixel, in the color head, the printing location of a Magenta has shifted in the direction of paper feed to Hierrro and the printing location of cyanogen. Although this does not bring evil to the color picture completed, it is also considered that printing to half-pixel gap ***~~***~~ from the order of placing and the other colors of ink influences the tint of the whole image. Especially in this example, not the thing that specifies the order of printing of each color ink but the printing location of each color is adjustable. For example, when a tint with color ink reaches other two colors and half-pixel gap ***~~***~~ in Hierrro is obtained, it may be made like Hierrro ink correspond to the location of the Magenta of drawing beforehand, and when it is better at least for a space top to print cyanogen ink most previously, cyanogen ink may be made to correspond to the location of G6.

[0134] Furthermore, while setting the amount of paper feeds for every writing scan to 4d so that a color picture can also perform division record when the nozzle nonuniformity of a color also tends to be mitigated and it is going to raise image grace more, the record dot in each writing scan may be reduced further by half. Although it becomes a tally impression character in color ink for 2 minutes, it becomes quadrisection printing with black and printing speed is inferior compared with the above-mentioned example when it does in this way, an image [that it is still smoother and high definition] can be obtained.

[0135] As are stated also in advance and the number of division records is made [many], image grace goes up and printing time amount becomes longer. Also in the head configuration of drawing 24, it can respond after various division according to the image condition and the purpose.

[0136] According to the head configuration shown in drawing 25, some printing approaches according to another application are realizable besides the printing approach shown in drawing 30. When recording a color picture like the above-mentioned example, only the amount of paper feeds not more than 64d piece can be realized, but if it is only black ink, the amount of paper feeds does not need to be 64d. According to this drawing 25, since it always has the width of face (about 192 d pieces) of G4-G1, the field which can print black ink can realize the amount of paper feeds of a maximum of 196d, as shown in drawing 31, when carrying out one-pass printing of the image of 360dpi. If it does in this way, printing time amount will be shortened by about 1/3 times rather than the time of the above-mentioned color printing. However, there is a possibility that the bond section in every 96d may serve as a white stripe and a black stripe, and it which constitutes 360dpi images in this case may appear since 96d of two kinds of dots which shifted to ** only 1/2d will appear at a time. However, when it is the monochrome image which prints the character which does not ask especially grace when thinking a throughput as important, and a ruled line, it can be called the sufficiently effective printing approach.

[0137] (Example 11) Further, though it is the mode only for blacks, there is the approach of setting the amount of paper feeds to 96d as the mode in which 720dpi images are completed more speedily. This example is explained as an example 11.

[0138] As shown in drawing 32, with the head configuration of drawing 25, one every scan is made to record by part for 96 which become a part for 96 nozzles which consist of Bk1 and Bk2 from Bk3 and Bk4 which have the relation which shifted from these only 1/2d nozzles, and the image of 720dpi is obtained. In this case, in the field in which nozzle groups do not overlap in the direction of a writing scan at all Although each nozzle must record a 1/d [2] pitch independently, since Bk1, and Bk2, Bk3 and Bk4 overlap at a time in the direction of paper feed mutually, [3d] About this part, selection of whether nozzle group of one of the two is used at all or to make only that part both division record is needed.

[0139] Thus, also in a tank configuration like the same drawing 25, two or more printing modes are realizable according to an application.

[0140] (Example 12) Drawing 33 is the explanatory view of the record approach of the "ink jet recording device" which is an example 12. This example realizes the approach not only black but a color realizes high resolution 720dpi, or the method of performing multiple-value record. In this example, two nozzle groups which carried out the parallel arrangement in the direction of paper feed shall carry out the regurgitation of the same ink, and the amount of paper feeds is always set to 64d. In this drawing, an image is completed by the 3rd writing scan from the 1st writing scan, and there is no division record line crack *** about each writing scan direction.

[0141] Moreover, although Y ink is fitted to G7 and G8 shifted only 1/2d in this example, this is not limited and may assign any ink, judging from the condition of a tint [colors / other]. [0142] Of course, it is also effective to set the amount of paper feeds to 32d or less, in order to realize further high definition, and to perform division record. Especially the thing that is carried out for the order of placing of an ink color to regularity to each record section with the head configuration of drawing 33 in the case of the 64d amount of paper feeds is impossible. However, division record is performed, if the creativity of setting up the infanticide mask of each ink color independently, respectively is put, the evil of color nonuniformity is also reduced and both-directions printing can also become possible.

[0143] Moreover, although here explained the printing approach corresponding to the picture signal of each color 720dpi, the head configuration of drawing 33 becomes effective also in multiple-value record of 360dpi. In this case, since the inside of 1 pixel of 360dpi can consist of 4 dots, even 5 value images are responded. Furthermore — if it becomes possible to change the discharge quantity for every nozzle group by the approach of controlling the driving pulse of a nozzle group — further — a multiple value — correspondence also of an image is attained. [0144] Of course, multiple-value record and high-definition record cannot be performed, either, but it can respond also to the mode in which the color division record on which the printing ratio of each writing scan was dropped to one half is also possible, and a printing ratio emphasizes the image of 360dpi simply as it is. An OHP sheet, the cloth of such emphasis mode, etc. are effective especially when coloring of an ink color differs from the usual record medium.

[0145] (Example 13) Drawing 34 is the explanatory view of the record approach in an example 13. This example is the approach two kinds of same color ink in which concentration differs performs a multiple-value expression to high definition unlike the above-mentioned multiple-value record. Since such a multiple-value expression especially is recordable in light ink by the low duty side, it is effective in the granular feeling in ink with high concentration being lost, and obtaining smooth high definition in natural drawing.

[0146] The approach of already carrying out multiple-value record using the ink in which concentration differs though it is the same color is well-known. However, concentration might change with order of placing of ink with high concentration, and ink with low concentration, desired concentration might be unable to be expressed in this case, and the characteristic texture might occur and image grace might deteriorate. On the other hand, in invention of above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application No. No. 102759 [five to], these troubles are improved, it writes clearly that it is necessary to make it not in agreement [the core of the ink dot of an affiliated color that the concentration which adheres on a record medium for high definition-ized implementation differs], and the means and the record approach, and record object for it are offered here. And only 3/8 pixel of the nozzle of the dark ink located in a line on the same head as the example and light ink is shifted and constituted in the direction of paper feed, and it is made to constitute from carrying out paper feed of only the nozzle column width of dark ink and light ink so that the dot of the shade which reached the target may not lap completely.

[0147] In this example, if an ink tank as shown in drawing 34 is distributed, since a dark ink dot and a light ink dot can reach half-pixel gap *** naturally, they can realize easily the printing configuration indicated to said Japanese Patent Application No. No. 102759 [five to].

[0148] In drawing 34 dark ink is printed, after printing light ink. Although this is printing sequence effective in it not being conspicuous and carrying out the granular feeling of dark ink,

this is not limited, may be very good and may change [the case where he wants to show resolution highly more, and] the configuration which prints dark ink previously for every ink color to ask for the clearness of alphabetic character grace, or make concentration high on the whole. [0149] In this example, since the nozzle groups in each head are in the arrangement which shifted only 32d beforehand, the bond section of the dark ink of each color and light ink appears in an always different location. Moreover, since about 32d two every heads of black, a Magenta and cyanogen, and Hierro have shifted to ***, they appear in the location where the bond stripes for every color also differ.

[0150] Moreover, of course, the division record mentioned above is also applicable to this printing mode. Also in the 32d paper feed, then which color of two pass printing, the time amount for one writing scan sets by printing of dark ink from the completion of record of light ink, and it becomes recordable [recordable concentration was stabilized more].

[0151] the class of making eight nozzle groups which consist of nozzles of 64 constitute like drawing 24 , as explained above, and ink tank corresponding to each nozzle group — or various recording modes explained above are realizable by making discharge quantity adjustable with the recording device. Of course, each printing mode is also realizable with a separate recording device.

[0152] The ink kind and the amount of the maximum paper feeds of each nozzle group to various printing modes which were explained to drawing 35 in the example 10 – the example 13 and by which it came were summarized on the chart.

[0153] (Related technique of this invention) Especially this invention brings about the effectiveness which was excellent in the recording head of the method using heat energy, and the recording device also in the ink jet recording method.

[0154] About the typical configuration and typical principle, what is performed using the fundamental principle currently indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4723129 specification and the 4740796 specification, for example is desirable. Although this method is applicable to both the so-called mold on demand and a continuous system. On the electric thermal-conversion object which is especially arranged corresponding to the sheet and liquid route where the liquid (ink) is held in the case of the mold on demand By impressing at least one driving signal which gives the rapid temperature rise which supports recording information and exceeds nucleate boiling Since make an electric thermal-conversion object generate heat energy, the heat operating surface of a recording head is made to produce film boiling, a one to one correspondence is carried out to this driving signal as a result and the air bubbles in a liquid (ink) can be formed, it is effective. A liquid (ink) is made to breathe out through opening for regurgitation by growth of these air bubbles, and contraction, and at least one drop is formed. If said driving signal is made into the shape of a pulse form, since growth contraction of air bubbles will be performed appropriately instance, the regurgitation of a liquid (ink) excellent in especially responsibility can be attained, and it is more desirable. As a driving signal of the shape of this pulse form, what is indicated by U.S. Pat. No. 4463359 specification and the 4345262 specification is suitable. In addition, if conditions indicated by the U.S. Pat. No. 4313124 specification of invention about the rate of a temperature rise of said heat operating surface are adopted, further excellent record can be performed.

[0155] This invention can be carried out also in the configuration indicated by a delivery which is indicated by each above-mentioned specification, the liquid route, the U.S. Pat. No. 4558333 specification which indicates the configuration arranged to the field to which the heat operation section other than the combination configuration (a straight-line-like liquid flow channel or right-angle liquid flow channel) of an electric thermal-conversion object is crooked, and the U.S. Pat. No. 4459600 specification as a configuration of a recording head. In addition, the effectiveness of this invention is effective also as a configuration based on JP.59-138461A which indicates the configuration whose puncturing which absorbs the pressure wave of JP.59-123670A which indicates the configuration which uses a common slit as the discharge part of an electric thermal-conversion object to two or more electric thermal-conversion objects, or heat energy is made to correspond to a discharge part.

[0156]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, this invention can realize a high-definition image finer than the nozzle pitch of a recording head without a blot of complicated paper feed and a dot. Furthermore, by invention according to claim 2, the same equipment can also realize various high-definition printing modes, and the concentration nonuniformity by dispersion in the regurgitation property of a nozzle unit can be lost by invention according to claim 3.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPQ and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Translation done.]

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The block diagram of a head used in an example 1 and the example 2
 [Drawing 2] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 1
 [Drawing 3] Drawing showing the dot impact condition in an example 1
 [Drawing 4] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 2
 [Drawing 5] Drawing showing the dot impact condition in an example 2 and an example 3
 [Drawing 6] The block diagram of a head used in the example 3
 [Drawing 7] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 3
 [Drawing 8] Drawing showing the dot impact condition in deformation of an example 3
 [Drawing 9] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 4
 [Drawing 10] The block diagram of a head used in the example 5
 [Drawing 11] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 5
 [Drawing 12] The block diagram of a head used in the example 6
 [Drawing 13] The explanatory view of a head used in the example 8
 [Drawing 14] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 8
 [Drawing 15] Drawing showing the dot impact condition in an example 8
 [Drawing 16] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 9
 [Drawing 17] The explanatory view of deformation of an example 9
 [Drawing 18] The explanatory view of deformation of an example 9
 [Drawing 19] Drawing showing the configuration of the printing section in an example 1
 [Drawing 20] The perspective view showing the internal configuration of the head in an example 5
 [Drawing 21] The perspective view of **** in the head of drawing 20
 [Drawing 22] The block diagram of the head drive circuit which can be used in each example
 [Drawing 23] The explanatory view of the head driving method which can be used in each example
 [Drawing 24] Drawing showing arrangement of the nozzle group used in an example 10 – the example 13
 [Drawing 25] Drawing showing one example of the combination of an ink tank with the nozzle group of drawing 24
 [Drawing 26] The explanatory view of concentration nonuniformity
 [Drawing 27] The explanatory view of concentration nonuniformity
 [Drawing 28] The explanatory view of division printing
 [Drawing 29] The explanatory view of division printing
 [Drawing 30] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 10
 [Drawing 31] The explanatory view of the black record approach by the head configuration of drawing 25
 [Drawing 32] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 11
 [Drawing 33] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 12
 [Drawing 34] The explanatory view of the record approach in an example 13
 [Drawing 35] Drawing showing each ink kind and the amount of the maximum paper feeds in an example 10 – an example 13

[Drawing 36] The multi-head of the conventional example 1, the block diagram of an ink tank
 [Drawing 37] The head block diagram of the conventional example 1
 [Drawing 38] The head block diagram of the conventional example 2
 [Drawing 39] The head block diagram of the conventional example 3
 [Drawing 40] The head block diagram of the conventional example 4
 [Description of Notations]
 101,102 Nozzle group
 103 Non-Printing Area

なる濃度や量のインクを吐出させるのは現実的には困難であり、極微量のインクは複数のノズル群から吐出させる方法が単純で実現しやすい。カラーの場合、図4-0のように、各色のヘッドが複数のノズル群から構成され、それぞれのノズル群は異なる濃度や量のインクを吐出する（従来例4）。各ノズル群は目的的吐出を実現するために、互に距離を置いて配置されており、吐出口の大きさや内部構成が多少異なっている場合もある。

ある。しかし、ヘッド幅が通常より大きく、その分記録走査幅や記録装置そのものも大きくならざるを得ないという難点がある。また、この方法では従来例4、従来例5のようにインクを乾燥させながら2回の記録走査で印字するのではなく、1回の記録走査で所望の解像度のインクドロップを全て打ち込んでしまうので、従来例4、従来例5に比べると、インクのじみが多少劣るなどともに、画質は悪くなってしまう。

【0023】
【作用】前記(1)～(4)の構成により、ノズルビッチ d の記録ヘッドを用いながら、紙送り方向に d/m のピッチで図案を形成することができる。前記(3)の構成では、ノズル単位の吐出特性のはらつきによる濃度むらをなくすことができる。

【0024】
【実施例】以下本発明を実施例により詳しく説明する。

クを吐出させるためのものである。
 【00301】図2及び図3を用いて前記ヘッド及びインクジェット記録装置での印字状態を説明する。
 【0031】第1記録面において、印字紙201は64個のノズル群102により、全画面、全データの50%だけ記録される。この時のドット記録状態を図3の(a)に示す。ヘッド走査方向には720 dpi相当、即ち35.3 μmの間隔でドットが配置するが、ノズル

[0011] 高解像度の要求に対しでは、マルチヘッドの実現度の製作上の限界から、要求される画素密度と等しい密度のものを成すのは困難な状況である。そこで、マルチヘッドを高密度に成さなくとも高解像度像を得るためのヘッド構成や印字方法のアイディアについて提案されている。

【解説】本発明は、このような状況のものでなされたもので、低密度の記録ヘッドを用いて高密度の画像を形成する場合に、従来例のように複数の紙送り制御やドットとのじみ等の問題を解決し、高密度を実現することを一つの目的としている。

【100251】(英加[1]) 本発明は、360dpi相当の解像度のヘッドを用いて720dpiの画像を記録する“インクジェット記録装置”である。
【100261】図19は、本実施例のインクジェット記録装置における印字部の構成を示す斜視図である。図において、701はインクカートリッジである。ここでは、4色のカラーインク、ブラック、シアン、マゼンタ、イエローがそれぞれ詰め込まれ、インクタンク、マリット、ヘッドを用いて720dpiの画像を記録する“インクジェット記録装置”である。

並の方向には360度の1侧面の範囲を0°, 90°, 180°, 270°, 360°の配列となっている。
〔0.03.2〕記録走査終了後、印字紙は図2の矢印の方向にd×6.41×4.15, 2.3mmだけ送られる。この時印記録走査で印字された領域の上側半分はノズル群1の印字領域内に入るが、下側半分は非印字領域103の内に位置する。
〔0.03.3〕記録紙所においてノズル群101ア

時、 $(2+1/2)$ の紙送り印字することで、240dpiの2回の記録で同一領域に印字することで、240dpiの画像を完成させている(従来例5)。また、特にこの文書においては、送り量を $1/2.1$ とせずに $(2+1/2)$ とすることで不取出ノズルの画像への影響を抑えるように工夫されている。

(0013) また、専用平3-45350回線において

【問題を解決するための手段】前記目的を達成するため、本実験ではインクジェット記録装置を次の（1）～（4）のとおりに構成する。

[0027] 7.03は紙送りローラで補助ローラ7.04とともに印字紙(記憶紙ともいいう)7.07を抑えながら転写する。図の矢印の方向に回転し、印字紙7.07をY方向に頭側へ送っていく。また7.05は給紙ローラであり印字紙の給紙を行うとともに、ローラ7.03、7.04と同様、印字紙7.07を抑える役割も果たす。7.06は4個のインクヘッドである。カートリッジを支持し、印字とともにこれらを移動させることで複数の印字を可能にする。

の50%のデータを細め込んで行く形となる。ノズル群101と102は互にd×(3.2-1/2)だけ離れているので、d×6.4だけ粗めにされた印字領域では、まるで印字されていないライインが丁度ノズル群101の各ノズルに適応される。また同時に、これに続く紙面上の印字領域に対し、ノズル群102では第1記録段落と同様の記録がなされている。

「チ」で配列されたノズル列を組み、この組合のノズル列を互に紙送り方向に $(n-1)/m$ 、dだけ離して配列した記録ヘッドと、この記録ヘッドを前記紙送り方向と直交する方向に繰り返し走査する走査手段と、dの整数倍の所定量の紙送りを繰り返し行う紙送り手段とを備え、前記mを2以上の整数とし、前記nを1以上の整数としたインクジェット記録装置。
〔00020〕(2) 前記ノズルが紙送り方向に同一ビーム

はマルチヘッドの回復作業などをを行う時にこの点撃で示した位置のホームポジションに特徴するようになつてゐる。

【0028】印字開始前、ホームポジションにあるキャリッジ0.6は、印字開始命令がくると、×方向に後退する。しながら、マルチヘッド0.2上のn個のマルチノズルにより、紙面上に印字する。紙面上までの距離と印字が終了するキャリッジは元のホームポジションへ戻る。印字の実行、あるいは、終了操作を行ふ。

30 送され、今度はノズル群 0.1, 1.0 までのノズル群を用いて名古屋市営の印字する。
【003.5】このように、 $d \times 6.4$ の紙送りと、2つのノズル群による記録往復の繰り返しで、 $3.60 \text{ cip} / \text{inch}$ 当のヘッドを用いた 7.20 d.p.i 画像が形成可能となる。

【003.6】本実験例によれば、先に示した従来例4、従来例5のようにノズルヘッドの半分の半径で、異なる2つの紙送りを用意する、必要なだけ、 $d \times 6.4$ の半

〔010-4〕(従来例)、従来割離の方では、紙送りと紙受けの間に、紙送り解像度のための紙送りと紙受けを要するための紙送りを交互に制御させる必要があり、同一皿を繰り返す通常の紙送りに比べ、複雑なものとなる。また、同一画像領域に対して2回づつの記録往復と紙取りが必要であるので、1回の記録往復で印字する場合に比べ、印字時間が倍ほど余計にかかるてしまう。

ズ列を互に前記紙送り方向 ($n - 1/m$)、dだけ前記紙送り方向と直交する方向に繰り返し走査する走査手段と、dの整数倍の所定値の紙送りを繰り返し走査する走査手段と、前記紙送り手段とを備え、前記mを2以上の整数とい、前記nを1以上の整数としたインクジェット記録装置。
 【0021】(3) 紙送り方向と直交する方向の同一画

されば、 $-x$ 方向に移動する段階で次の印字も行ってしまふ。この最初の印字が終った後から2回目の印字が始めまる前まで、粗送りローラ7-3が矢印方向への回転することにより所定幅だけのY方向への粗送りをする。このようにしてキャリッジスキャナ(記録走査、ヘッド走査、主走査ともいう)と紙送り(紙送り走査、副走査ともいう)との繰り返しにより、一枚面上のデータ印字が完成する。

[0015]更に、ノズルピッチの倍の解像度の画像を形成する方法として、1つのヘッド内に2列のノズル列を持ち、これらが紙送り方向に半ピッチだけずれている構成のものもある(従来実験6)。この場合、同一画素領域に対しては、1回の記録往復のみで所望の解像度の画像を完成させることができるのでスループット(単位時間当りの記録量)も落ちることはない。また、紙送り量は固定量を繰り返すのみで良いので制御も従来のままで

系列を、複数のスレで形成するように記録ヘッドを運動するヘッド運動手段を備えた前記(1)または前記(2)記載のインクジェット記録装置。
【0021】(4)記録ヘッドは、インクに熱による状態変化を生起させ、この状態変化にとづいてインクをノズルから吐出させる熱エネルギーが発生手段を有している。
前記(1)ないし前記(3)のいずれかに記載のインクジェット記録装置。

〔0029〕図1に示す本実験用のヘッドは、2つのノズル群101と102から構成され、それぞれのノズル群には3.60 d₁相当のピッチ、即ち $d = 70.6\text{ mm}$ の間隔で64個のノズルが一列に配列されている。そして、これら2つのノズル群は $(3.2-1/2) \times 10$ だけ鉛直方向に離れて配置され、これらの間は、非貫流字領域103（斜線部）となっている。ここで前述2つのノズル群は全く同一の形状であり、また同一色のイン

【003.8】更に、2ダブループのノズル群は、ヘッド走査方向ではなく紙送り方向に配列しているので、ヘッドの走査幅や配列距離本体幅が大きくなることもない。【003.9】また、同一走査で同一画像領域記録を完成させるのではなく、少くとも1回の紙送り走査を挟んで2回の記録走査で50%づつ画像が形成していくので、インクのにじみも無く、濃度も高く発色の良い画像を形成することができる。

画像劣化を防止するマルチバス印字を実施例

2として説明する。なお、マルチバス印字（分割印字）法については、後述の実施例10で詳細に説明する。

【0048】図4、図5は、本実施例の2バス印字の印字状態を示す図である。本実施例では紙送り量を3.2dとし、同一印字領域に対し、5回の記録走査と紙送りが繰り返される。ヘッド構成は実施例1と同様である。

【0049】第1記録走査では、ノズル群1-2の下側3ノズル群のつなぎ部（3.2-1/2）dとすれば、2

ノズル群の半分の距離（3.2-1/2）dとすれば、2ノズル群のつなぎ部の位置を（1.0）は点線、1.0は実線で表している）、等間隔で交互に現れるよう

できる。この構成は、2つのノズル群の黒スジを分散させ、つなぎ部を目立たなくする効果がある。

【0042】しかし、前述のように、ノズル群1-1と1-2の距離を（6.4-1/2）dとすれば、ノズル群1-1でのつなぎ部とノズル群1-2でのつなぎ部が瞬

換して現れるので、画像全体の速度も2段になる一方で、ノズル群の半度半分（ここでは3.2 d）の距離、或いは、この間にノズル群の幅を置き換り加えた距離（n×6.4d+3.2d）で正確には

（6.4 n+3.2-1/2）dにすれば、本実施例と同様のつなぎスジへの効果は現れる。

【0043】ただし、前述のようなつなぎスジが目立つ、画像質量となるのも1部の記録媒体であるので、全体の速度やヘッドの大きさの制限等、状況に応じて2つ

のノズル群の距離及びノズル数を縮減すれば良い。

【0044】また、本実施例のように各ノズル群の間に距離がある程度大きいことは、インクタンクの交換によ

って各ノズル群から異なるタンクのインクで記録させることができるようになる。このようないmekタンク交換については後述する。

【0045】以上説明したように、本実施例によれば、0 d p 1以上で6.4ノズルをもつ2つのノズル群を0 d p 1まで6.4ノズルをもつ2つのノズル群を組み合わせて、ノズル群の半分の距離（3.2-1/2）dだけ離した構成へのヘッドを用い、6.4ノズル分の組み合わせで現れる。これにより、7.20 d p 1の画像を印字することができ

る。

【0046】（実施例2）ところで、イメージ画像を形成するに当たっては、解像度は別に、発色性、階調性、一様性など様々な要素も高画質化に向けて重要である。特に一様性に関しては、マルチヘッド製作工程に生じるわずかなノズル並並のほつつきが、印字した時に、各ノズルのインクの吐出量や吐出方向の向きに影響を及ぼし、最終的には印字画像の画質を下げる原因となる。

【0047】そこで、ここでは実施例1の変形として、

記録走査で残りの5.0%を記録している。このような印字領域の差は、速度の差となり、記録紙によっては速度も少し感知されることもある。

【0048】図4、図5は、本実施例の2バス印字の印字状態を示す図である。本実施例では紙送り量を3.2dとし、同一印字領域に対し、5回の記録走査と紙送りが繰り返される。ヘッド構成は実施例1と同様である。

【0049】第1記録走査では、ノズル群1-2の下側3

ノズル群のつなぎ部は同位置に現れるが、予め各ノズル群のつなぎ部が2箇所に分散されているので、つなぎスジとしての弊害も少ない。

【0050】また、マルチバス印字を行わない実施例1では、既に図2で示したように、記録領域每に2回の記録走査の順序が異なっていた。第1記録走査で5.0%印字した領域の上3.2dは第2記録走査で現り印字して3

走査で図5の（a）、図5の（b）の状態に記録されている2つの印字領域は、更に2.5%づつのデータが加えられ、それぞれ図5の（b）、図5の（c）の状態となる。また同時に、前記領域に近くの印字領域は第1記録走査と同様に2.5%、5.0%の画像が記録されている。

【0051】続く6.4 dの紙送り走査後の第3記録走査で、前記2つの印字領域は10.0%まで完成する。すなわち既に図5の（c）まで印字されている上側3.2dの領域では、B k 2によって残り2.5%のデータが加えられ、図5の（d）の状態となる。第2記録走査の段階で、図5の（b）の状態である下側3.2dの領域では、B k 1、B k 2両者の印字が同時になされ、やはり図5の（d）の状態となる。また、前記2つの領域に近く印字領域には第1、第2記録走査と同様に記録されている。

【0052】以上説明したように、本実施例によれば3.6 d p 1相当での6.4ノズルをもつ2つのノズル群を組み合わせて、（3.2-1/2）dで複数記録を多くするほど画像は滑らかになる。

【0053】以上説明したように、本実施例によれば3.6 d p 1相当での6.4ノズルをもつ2つのノズル群を組み合わせて、（3.2-1/2）dで複数記録を多くするほど画像は滑らかになる。

【0054】以上説明したように、本実施例によれば3.6 d p 1相当での6.4ノズルをもつ2つのノズル群を組み合わせて、（3.2-1/2）dで複数記録を多くするほど画像は滑らかになる。

【0055】本実施例のマルチバス印字によれば、印字時間は実施例1で説明した通常の印字方法約2倍かかる。しかし、ノズルばらつきによる画像のムラを防ぎ、

より一様性に優れた画像を得ることができる。また、2つのノズル群同士のつなぎ部は同位置に現れるが、予め各ノズル群のつなぎ部が2箇所に分散されているので、つなぎスジとしての弊害も少ない。

【0056】また、マルチバス印字を行わない実施例1では、既に図2で示したように、記録領域每に2回の記録走査の順序が異なっていた。第1記録走査では、印字領域の上3.2dは第2記録走査で現り印字して3

走査で図5の（a）、図5の（b）の状態に記録されている2つの印字領域は、更に2.5%づつのデータが加えられ、それぞれ図5の（b）、図5の（c）の状態となる。また同時に、前記領域に近くの印字領域は第1記録走査と同様に2.5%、5.0%の画像が記録されている。

【0057】この点においても、本実施例のマルチバス印字は有効である。図4のような3.2 d送りのマルチバス印字と同様で、全ての印字領域が1回目、2回目、4回目、5回目の等しいタイミングで記録されるので、どの印字領域も同時に記録される。

【0058】また、ここでは3.2 d送りの2バス印字と同様で、印字領域に対し、5回の記録走査と紙送りが繰り返される。ヘッド構成は実施例1と同様である。

【0059】第1記録走査では、ノズル群1-2の下側3

ノズル群で記録された状態で記録されている。この時のドット

方法と同様に、紙送り方向にはピッチd = 7.0, 5 μmでドットが配列しているが、ヘッド走査方向には、1 d

×2 dで2.5%のデータを記録する。この時のドット

方法と同様に、紙送り方向にはピッチd = 7.0, 5 μmでドットが配列しているが、ヘッド走査方向には、1 d

【0121】そこでこの濃度ムラが原として一般的に次

のような方法が取られている。図2.8、図2.9によりこ

れを説明する。この方法によると図2.6及び図2.7で示

す印字領域を完成させるのに、マルチヘッドを3回走査

しているが、その半分の4画素単位の領域は2バスで完

成している。この場合マルチヘッドの8ノズルは、上4

ノズルと、下4ノズルのマルチヘッドに分けられ、1ノズル

が1回のスキャンで印字するドットは、規定の画像データを、ある所定の画像データ配列に従い、約半分に印刷

されたものである。そして2回目の走査時に残りの半分の

画像データへヘッドを垂め込み、4画素単位領域の印字

が完成させる。以上のような記録法を分割記録法とい

う。このようないくつかの印字が同時に実現されるのである。

【0122】(b)の(1)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(a)の場合

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0122】このようないくつかの印字が同時に実現されるのである。従って4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(a)の場合

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0123】(b)の(2)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

であっても高画質を得たい時、或いはコート紙や半透紙のように記録媒体 자체が高価なものである時には、1回走査で記録する画質を更に半分にし、紙送り走査の幅を2画素(ヘッド長の1/4)にする方法をとることも出来る。この場合、同じ走査方向には4画素のノズルによつて画像が完成されるので、印字スピードは劣るものである。この場合マルチヘッドのノズルは、上4ノズルと、下4ノズルのマルチヘッドに分けられ、1ノズルが1回のスキャンで印字するドットは、規定の画像データを、ある所定の画像データ配列に従い、約半分に印刷されたものである。そして2回目の走査時に残りの半分の画像データへヘッドを垂め込み、4画素単位領域の印字が完成させる。以上のような記録法を分割記録法といふ。このようないくつかの印字が同時に実現されるのである。

【0124】(b)の(3)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0125】(b)の(4)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0126】(b)の(5)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0127】(b)の(6)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

と比べ、かなり緩和される。

【0128】(b)の(7)のように、4画素単位印字の印字

が黒スジや白スジが余り目立たなくなる。従って濃度ム

ラも図2.8の(c)に示すように図2.7の(b)に見るよう

る。

【0130】このように、2組のノズル群で半画素(1/2)だけが記録しているので、常に4 dの紙送りを繰り返すのみでノズルピッチの倍の解像度である。7.0 d p iの記録が実現できるのである。

【0131】また、同一記録走査ラインにおいてもB k 1とB k 2以外はB k 3とB k 4のように2画素のノズルによつて半数ずつ分割印字(つまり2分割印字)させ

ているので、ヘッド走査時に生じるノズル毎の印字ムラを低減させることもできる。

【0132】次にカラーラインクの印字方法を説明する。

カラーラインクは各色各記録領域に対し、1回の記録走査を分離して行うものとし、紙送りを3.2 d

で3.60 d p iの印字を完成させている。カラーラインクは、インク吸収性の低いOHP(オーバーヘッドプロジェクタ用)等では少量のインクを確実に定着させない場合、同じ走査方向には4画素のノズルによつて画像が完成されるので、異色境界に沿って良好な画質を得ることが可能となる。また、このように同一領域を複数回に分けて印字すること

は、インク吸収性の低いOHP(オーバーヘッドプロジェクタ用)等では少量のインクを確実に定着させない場合、同じ走査方向には4画素のノズルによつて画像が完成されるので、異色境界に沿って良好な画質を得ることが可能となる。また、このように同一領域を複数回に分けて印字すること

であっても高画質を得たい時、或いはコート紙や半透紙のように記録媒体 자체が高価なものである時には、1回走査で記録する画質を更に半分にし、紙送り走査の幅を2画素(ヘッド長の1/4)にする方法をとることも出来る。この場合、同じ走査方向には4画素のノズルによつて画像が完成されるので、印字スピードは劣るものである。この場合マルチヘッドのノズルは、常にG 4～G 1の幅(約1.92 d)を持つのであるから、3.60 d p iの画像を1バス印字する場合には、図3.1に示すように、最大1.96 dの紙送り幅が実現できる。このようにすれば、前述のカラーラインクも印字する場合も、前記の通り印字よりも印字時間が約1/3倍に短縮される。

ただし、この場合3.60 d p iの画像を縮減するドット表示する場合や、特に品番を明かないキャラクターや黒スジとなって現れる恐れはある。しかし、スルーフラックインクは各色各記録領域に対し、1回の記録走査を分離して行うものとし、紙送りを3.2 dで3.60 d p iの印字をよりスピーディに完了させることもできる。

【0133】(b)の(1)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例1としてして説明する。

【0134】(b)の(2)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例2としてして説明する。

【0135】(b)の(3)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例3としてして説明する。

【0136】(b)の(4)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例4としてして説明する。

【0137】(b)の(5)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例5としてして説明する。

【0138】(b)の(6)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例6としてして説明する。

【0139】(b)の(7)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例7としてして説明する。

【0140】(b)の(8)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例8としてして説明する。

【0141】(b)の(9)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例9としてして説明する。

【0142】(b)の(10)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例10としてして説明する。

【0143】(b)の(11)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例11としてして説明する。

【0144】(b)の(12)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例12としてして説明する。

【0145】(b)の(13)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例13としてして説明する。

【0146】(b)の(14)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例14としてして説明する。

【0147】(b)の(15)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例15としてして説明する。

【0148】(b)の(16)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例16としてして説明する。

【0149】(b)の(17)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例17としてして説明する。

【0150】(b)の(18)のように、印字方向印字であり、紙送り方向印字である。この例を実験例18としてして説明する。

定にすることは不可能である。しかし、分割記録を行ない、各インク色の印刷マスクをそれぞれ独立に設定するなどの工夫を凝らせば、色ムラの弊害も低減され、両方向印字も可能となるのである。

【0143】また、ここでは各色7.20 d p.iの画像信号に対応した印字方法を説明したが、図3-3のヘッド構成は3.60 d p.iの多面記録においても有効となる。この場合、3.60 d p.iの1画素内に4ドットで記録できるので、5面画像まで対応可能となる。更に、ノズル群の駆動バースを削除するなどの方法でノズル群毎の吐出量も異ならせることが可能となれば、更に多面となる画像に対応可能となる。

【0144】無論、多面記録も、高画質記録も行わず、記録走査の印字比率を1/2に落としたカラーフォント記録も可能であるし、また、印字比率はそのまま3.60 d p.iの画像を基準に強調するモードにも対応可能である。このよな強調モードはOHPシートや布等、インクの発色が通常の記録媒体と異なる場合などに特に有効である。

【0145】(実施例1-3) 図3-4は実施例1-3における記録方法の説明図である。本実施例は、前述の多面記録と異なり、濃度の異なる2種類の同色インクによって多面表現を高画質に行なう方法である。このような多面表現は、特に低密度インクで淡インクによって記録可能であるので、濃度の高いインクによる粒状感がなくなり自然なにおいて滑らかな高画質を得るのに有効である。

【0146】すでに、同一色でありながら濃度の異なるインクを用いて多面記録する方法は公知となっている。しかし、濃度の高いインクと、濃度の低いインクの打ち込み順によって濃度が異なることがあり、この場合、所望の濃度が表現できなかったり、専用のテクスチャが発生して記録品質が劣化することがあった。これに対し、前述の特許平5-102759号の発明ではこれら問題点を改善し、高画質実現のために記録媒体に付着する濃度が異なる同色のインクドットの中心が一致しないに用いる必要があると明記し、このための手段及び方法と記録物をここで提供している。そして、その実施例として同一ヘッド上に並ぶ墨インクと淡インクのノズルを紙送り方向に3/8画素だけずらして配置し、濃インク、淡インクのノズル列幅だけの紙送りをすることで、駆動された濃淡のドットが完全に重なってしまわないように、構成させている。

【0147】本実施例においては、図3-4に示すようなインクタンクの配分を行なは墨インクドットと、淡インクドットは自ずと半画素ずれた位置に並列できるので前述特許平5-102759号に記載した印字部成を簡単に実現することができる。

【0148】図3-4においては、淡インクを印字した後に濃インクを印字している。これは濃インクの粒状感を自立なくすることに有効な印字順番であるが、これは

限定されるものではなく、より解像度を高くみせたい場合や、文字品位の鮮明さを求めたり、濃度を全般的に高くしたい場合は、濃インクを先に印字する構成をとっても良いし、インク色毎に異ならせてても良い。

【0149】本実施例では、各ヘッド内のノズル群同士が予め3.2 dだけずれた配置にるので、各色の濃インクと淡インクのつなぎ部は常に異なる位置に現れる。また、ブラック、マゼンタ、シアン、イエローの2ヘッドづつが、互にほぼ3.2 dずれているので、色毎のつなぎ位置も異なる位置に現れる。

【0150】また、前述した分割記録も勿論本印字モードに適用可能である。2バイト印字の3.2 dの紙送りとすれば、どの色においても淡インクの記録完了から濃インクの印字迄に1記録走査分の時間がおかれ、より濃度の安定した記録が可能となる。

【0151】以上説明したように、6.4のノズルからなる8個のノズル群を図2-4のように構成され、及び各ノズル群に対応するインクタンクの構成やあるいは吐出量を可変にすることにより、以上説明してきた様々な出力の実現が可能となる。

【0152】図3-5に実施例1-0～実施例1-3で説明した各ノズル群の構成や吐出特性は、印字モードを同一の記録装置で実現することもできる。

【0153】(本発明の関係技術) 本発明は、特にインクジェット記録方式の中でも熱エネルギーを利用する方式の記録ヘッド、記録装置に於いて優れた効果をもたらすものである。

【0154】その代表的な構成や原理については、例えば、米国特許第4,723,129号明細書、同第4,740号明細書に開示の如きである。これによれば、7.9号が好適に示されるが如きの方式は所謂オノンマンド型、コントロリュニアス型のいずれにも適用可能であるが、特にオノンマンド型の場合には、液体(インク)が保持され、走査する際、その方式は所謂オノンマンド型、熱変換体、記録情報に對応して熱変換部を起る急速な温度上昇を与える少なくとも一つの駆動信号を印字ノズルを紙送り方向に3/8画素だけずらして構成し、濃インク、淡インクのノズル列幅だけの紙送りをすることで、駆動された濃淡のドットが完全に重なってしまわないように、構成させている。

【0155】本実施例においては、図3-4に示すようなインクタンクの配分を行なは墨インクドットと、淡インクドットは自ずと半画素ずれた位置に並列できるので前述特許平5-102759号に記載した印字部成を簡単に実現でき、より好ましい。このバルス形状の駆動信号としては、米国特許第4,463,359号明細書、同第4,526,2号明細書に記載されているようなものが適しである。なお、前記熱作用面の温度上昇率に関する発明

の米国特許第4,313,124号明細書に記載されている条件を採用すると、さらに優れた記録を行うことができる。

【0156】実施例8でのドット種別状態を示す図【図16】実施例9での記録方法の説明図【図17】実施例9の変形の説明図【図18】実施例9における印字部の構成を示す図【図19】実施例5におけるヘッドの内部構成を示す図【図20】実施例5におけるヘッドの内部構成を示す

【図21】図2-0のヘッドにおける箭矢の箭根図

【図22】各実施例で使用するヘッド駆動回路のプロック図【図23】各実施例で使用するヘッド駆動法の説明図【図24】実施例1-0～実施例1-3で用いるノズル群の配置を示す図【図25】図2-4のノズル群と、インクタンクの組み合せの例を示す図

【図26】濃度ムラの説明図【図27】濃度ムラの説明図【図28】分割印字の説明図【図29】分割印字の説明図【図30】実施例1-0での記録方法の説明図

【図31】図2-5のヘッド構成によるブラック記録方法の説明図【図32】実施例1-1での記録方法の説明図【図33】実施例1-2での記録方法の説明図【図34】実施例1-3での記録方法の説明図【図35】実施例1-0～実施例1-3における各インク種と最大紙送り量を示す図

【図36】実施例1のマルチヘッド、インクタンクの構成【図37】実施例1のヘッド構成図【図38】実施例2のヘッド構成図【図39】実施例3のヘッド構成図【図40】実施例4のヘッド構成図

【図41】実施例4の記録方法の説明図【図42】実施例5で用いるヘッドの構成図【図43】実施例5でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図44】実施例5の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図45】実施例2、実施例3でのドット駆動状態を示す図

【図46】実施例3で用いるヘッドの構成図【図47】実施例3での記録方法の説明図【図48】実施例3の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図49】実施例4の記録方法の説明図【図50】実施例5で用いるヘッドの構成図【図51】実施例5での記録方法の説明図【図52】実施例6で用いるヘッドの構成図【図53】実施例6で用いるヘッドの構成図

【図54】実施例6で用いるヘッドの構成図【図55】実施例7で用いるヘッドの構成図【図56】実施例7で用いるヘッドの構成図【図57】実施例7での記録方法の説明図【図58】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図59】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図60】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図

【図61】実施例3で用いるヘッドの構成図【図62】実施例3での記録方法の説明図【図63】実施例3の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図64】実施例4の記録方法の説明図【図65】実施例4で用いるヘッドの構成図【図66】実施例4での記録方法の説明図【図67】実施例4でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図68】実施例4の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図69】実施例4の記録方法の説明図【図70】実施例5で用いるヘッドの構成図【図71】実施例5での記録方法の説明図【図72】実施例5の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図73】実施例5の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図74】実施例6で用いるヘッドの構成図【図75】実施例6で用いるヘッドの構成図

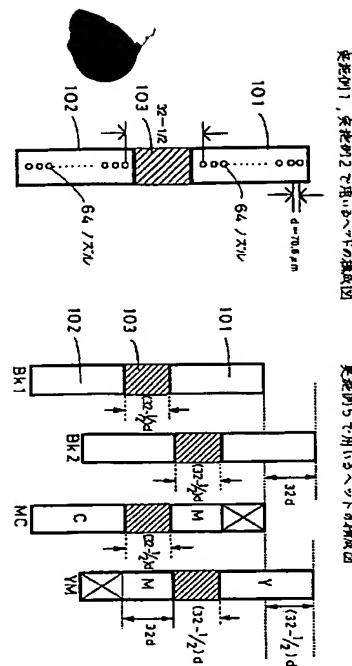
【図76】実施例7で用いるヘッドの構成図【図77】実施例7での記録方法の説明図【図78】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図79】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図80】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図81】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図82】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図83】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図84】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図85】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図86】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図87】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図88】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図89】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図90】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図91】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図92】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図93】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図94】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図95】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図96】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図97】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図98】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図99】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図100】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図101】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図102】実施例7の変形でのドット駆動状態を示す図【図103】非印字領域

14

101

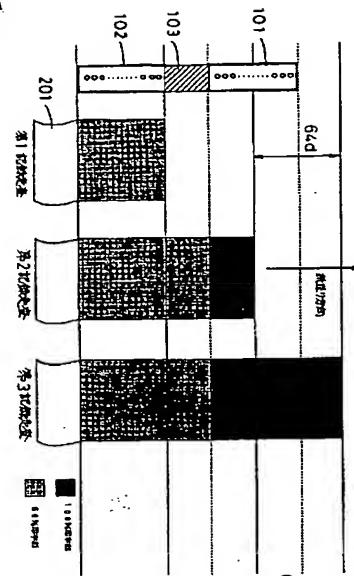
183

6

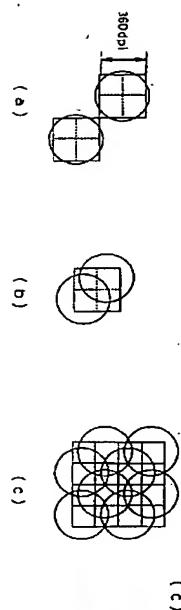


三

英語文庫
卷之三



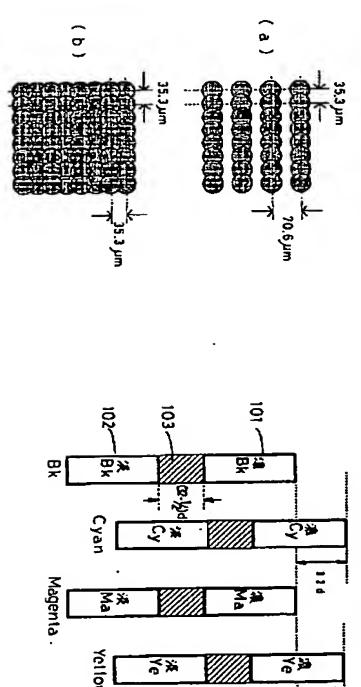
実施例9の变形の説明図



三

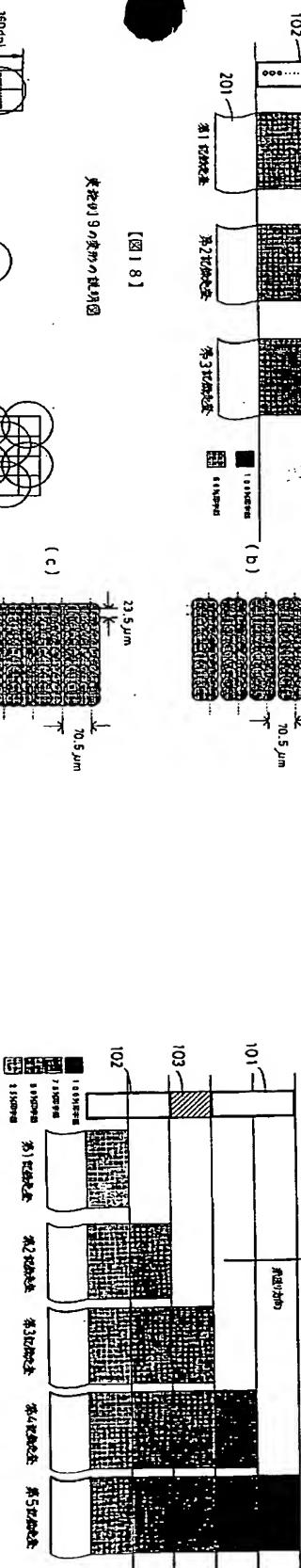
6

(c)



1

英語例 2 の比較方法の説明



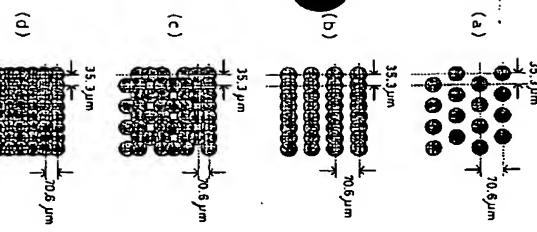
)

10

131

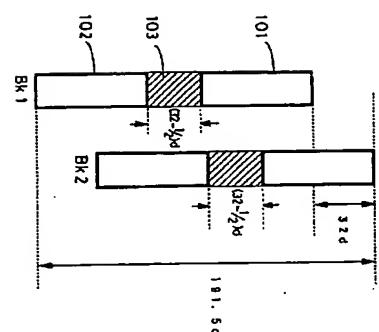
【図5】

実用例2、実用例3のアーチ型構造部の断面図



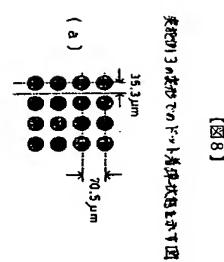
【図6】

実用例3で用いられるヘッドの構造図



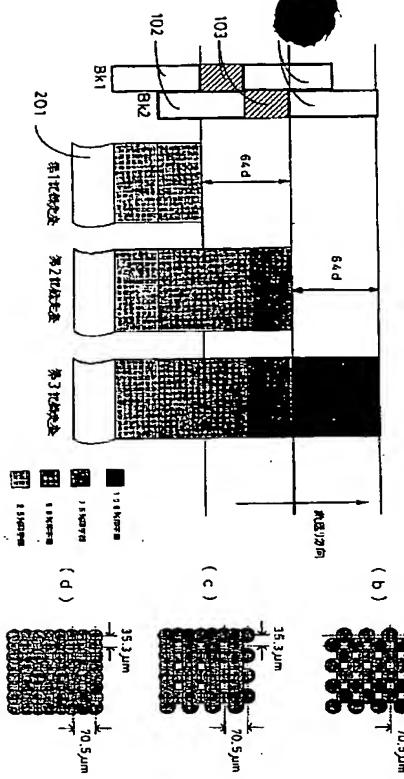
【図7】

実用例3のアーチ型構造部の断面図



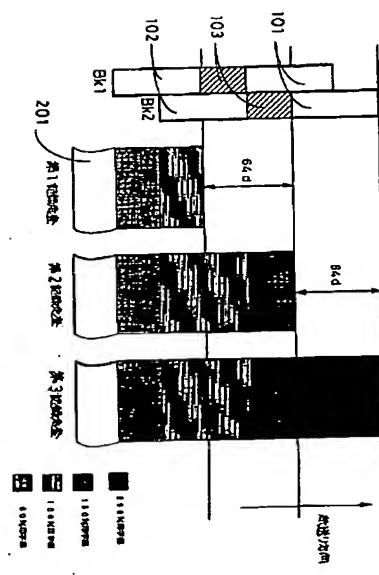
【図8】

実用例3のアーチ型構造部の断面図



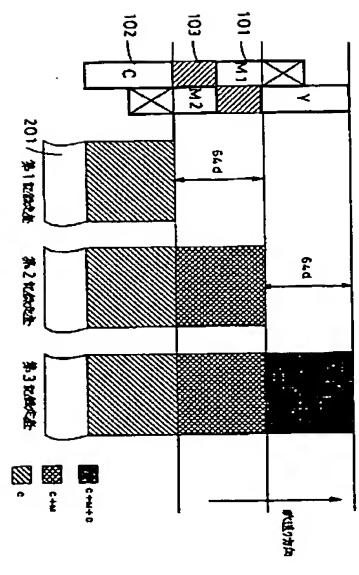
【図9】

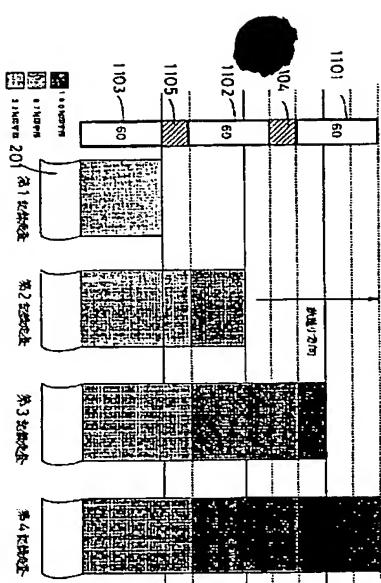
実用例4での作成方法の構造図



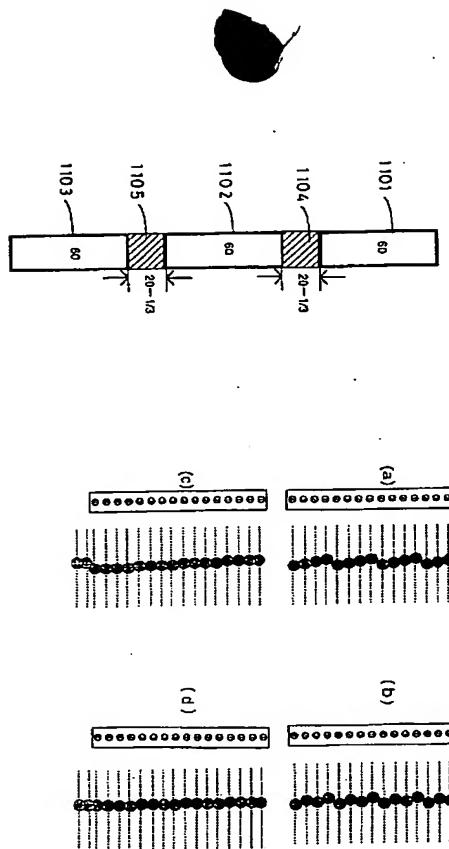
【図10】

実用例4での作成方法の構造図

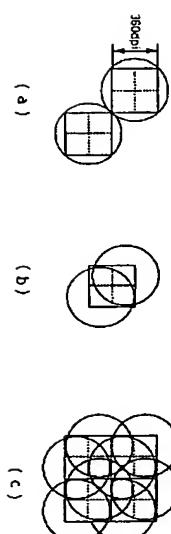




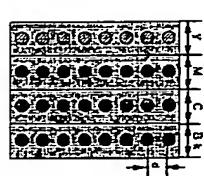
[図1-3]
露光部8で露光する構成図



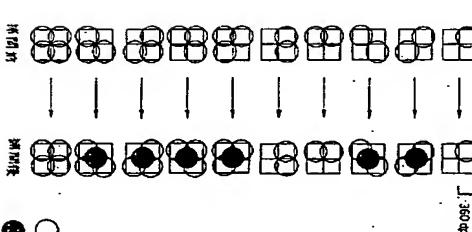
[図1-4]
露光部8で露光する構成図



[図1-5]
露光部8で露光する構成図



[図1-6]
露光部8で露光する構成図



[図1-7]
露光部8で露光する構成図

[図2-3]

露光部8で露光する構成図

[図2-4]

露光部8で露光する構成図

[図2-5]

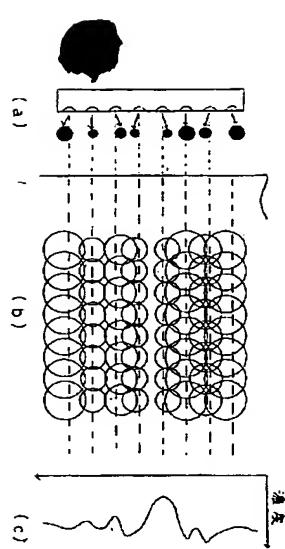
露光部8で露光する構成図

[図2-6]

露光部8で露光する構成図

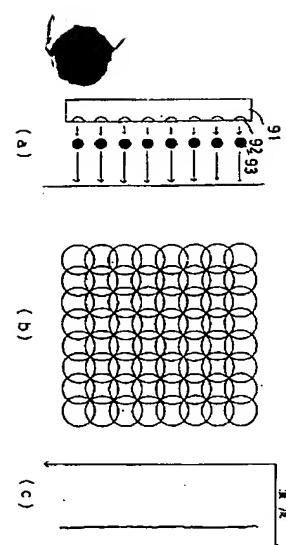
[図27]

説明図



[図27]

説明図



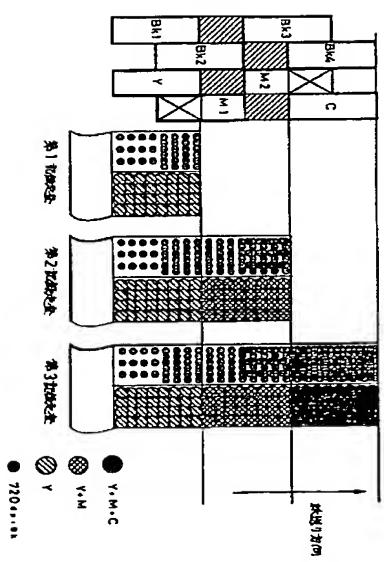
[図28]

説明図



[図30]

説明図

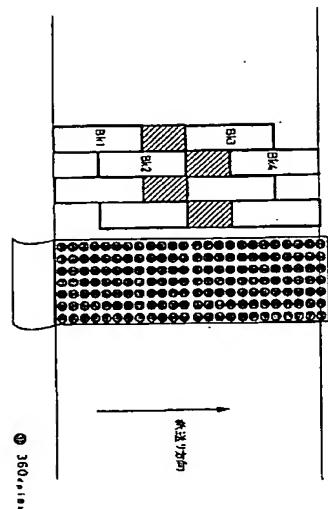


[図30]

説明図

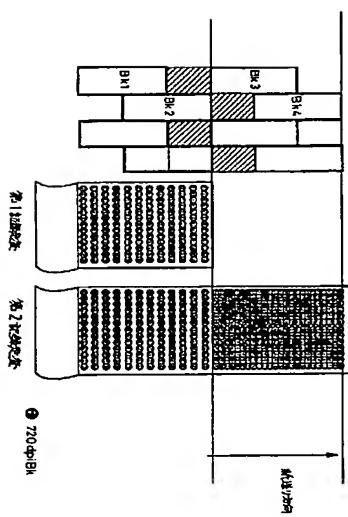
[図31]

◎25ヘッド構成によるアーチ型断面構造図



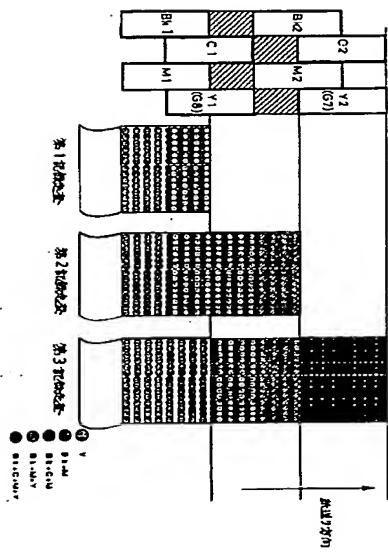
[図32]

実施例11の記載方法の説明図



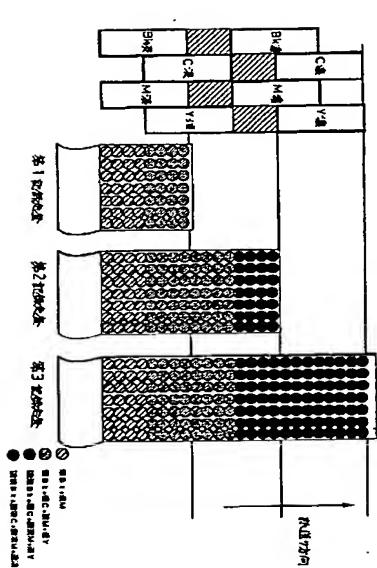
[図33]

実施例12の記載方法の説明図



[図34]

実施例13の記載方法の説明図



[図40]

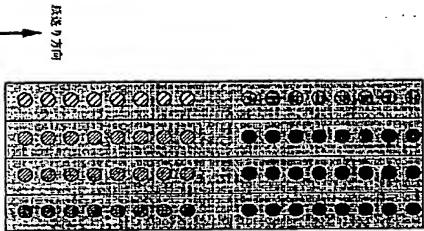
丸太切40ヘッド構成図

V M C B k

V M C B k

①ノズル群

②ノズル群



フロントページの焼き

(5)Int.C1.4

2/13

翻刻記号

F1

技術表示箇所

B 4 1 J 3/04

103 B

104 D

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.